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THE TIMES

MONDAY MAY 3 1982

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British Rail to drop tilting train

British Rail's 160mph tilting Advanced Passenger Train is to be abandoned for a time because it is still showing too many faults. Instead, an electric version of the Inter-City 125 diesel train is to be urgently developed. It is expected to go into service in the mid-1980s. **Back page**

Begin abandons settlements Bill

Mr Begin has dropped plans to ask the Knesset to approve a Bill which would have barred future Israeli governments from removing Jewish settlements in peace treaties with Arab states. Most of his Cabinet did not agree with the Bill. **Page 6**

Day-time jails proposed

An idea being discussed by magistrates and Home Office staff would mean that some categories of prisoners would be sent home at night, in an attempt to reduce overcrowding in Britain's jails. **Back page**

Iran advance

Iran says that its weekend offensive is now within 15 miles of the port of Khorramshahr. Iraq claims to have repulsed the attack. **Page 6**

Job aid merger

The Government is considering merging the proposed Community Work Scheme, which is opposed by union leaders, with the Community Enterprise Programme, which provides work for 30,000 unemployed people each year. **Page 5**

Botha talks

President Kaunda of Zambia may have further talks with Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, according to a senior Zambian official. **Page 6**



WPC injured in attack

WPC Beverley Townsend, aged 19, is recovering in hospital after being attacked by two men she tried to question in Firth Gardens, Fulham, London. They punched her in the face, grabbed her by the throat and pushed her into a brick wall.

Le Monde editor

M. Andre Laurens, deputy political editor, has received the overwhelming support of journalists at Le Monde and seems certain to become the next editor of the French daily newspaper.

James wins

A level-par last round of 72 was enough to give Britain's Mark James victory in the Italian Open golf championship in Sardinia yesterday. **Page 12**

Football riot

Football supporters attacked a May Day rally in Frankfurt, barricaded the city centre and fought among themselves, injuring more than 140. **May Day turns ugly, page 6**

Leader page 9
Letters: On defence policy, from Mr Michael Chichester; benefits and youth training, from Mr Nicholas Hinton; circus animals, from Miss Mary Chipperfield
Leading articles: Falklands, Poland
Features: page 8
The real Nye Bevan, by Neil Kinnock, MP; a Hungarian priest in battle with his bishops; book that should be read 100 years from now, by Philip Howard
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Mr A. W. Tait, the Right Rev W. A. Parker

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Mrs Thatcher's offer of all-party talks turned down by Foot

As Britain and Argentina hovered on the brink of all-out war, an offer by Mrs Thatcher for all-party talks at Westminster on the Falklands crisis was rejected last night by Mr Michael Foot in the wake of Saturday's assault on Port Stanley. The Liberals and SDP agreed to join the talks.

Administration before flying to New York for talks with the United Nations Secretary-General. In Buenos Aires, the military junta admitted the loss of two jets in Saturday's dogfight but claimed that severe damage had been inflicted on British aircraft. The Ministry of Defence said in London that the Argentines had lost up to three aircraft.

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, last night turned down Mrs Thatcher's offer of secret all-party talks to discuss the latest diplomatic developments in the Falklands crisis. Mr Foot's decision, taken after consultations with Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary and deputy Labour leader, and other shadow ministers, arose from his wish not to be inhibited from making constructive criticism of the Government's handling of the crisis. Earlier yesterday he had seriously questioned the wisdom of the timing of the British assault on Port Stanley airfield on Saturday, a move which seemed likely to strain the already tenuous bipartisan approach to the dispute.

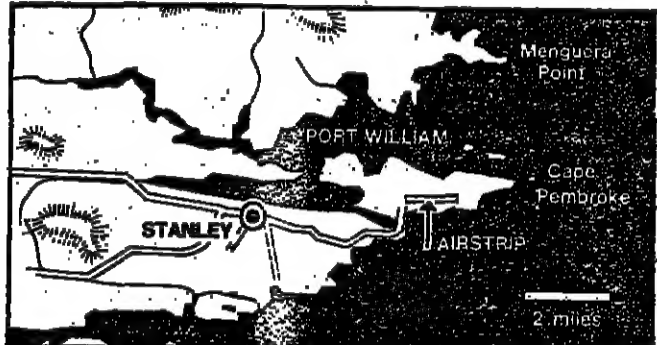
Mrs Thatcher's offer was delivered to Mr Foot, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Dr David Owen, of the SDP, on Friday night, and was quickly accepted by Mr Steel and Dr Owen, who had publicly indicated their wish to be consulted. Mrs

party leaders, probably tomorrow on the return of Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, from America to discuss "on privy council terms" the outcome of his talks in Washington and New York. Mr Foot felt that the constraint imposed by the receipt of information on privy council terms, thus binding him to secrecy, would have inhibited him from criticism.

In a message to Downing Street last night he thanked Mrs Thatcher for the offer but asked that the normal procedures should be followed and that there should be a full statement in the Commons tomorrow covering diplomatic and military developments.

It was said on Mr Foot's behalf last night that the offer had related only to diplomatic developments — it was in no sense a "war briefing" — and that the Commons was the right place for it to be considered. Mr Foot's unease over Saturday's operation, increased his desire not to have his right to criticise fettered. His questioning of the action (printed in full on page 4) added a new twist to the widening Labour rift over the use of military action. He seemed to be distancing himself further from the Government, but was also taking a different line from some of his senior colleagues, notably Mr Healey and Mr Peter Shore, the shadow chancellor, both of whom gave at least qualified backing over the weekend to the attack on the airfield.

Maintaining the appearance of calm in Government quarters Mrs Thatcher spent yesterday at Chequers and was planning to stay there last night. She chaired a long meeting of the inner "war cabinet", attended by the defence chiefs of staff, to review the success of the weekend's military operations and to consider the next moves. "So far, so good" apparently summed up the mood of Mrs Thatcher and her senior colleagues.



Main target: Port Stanley airstrip outside the town.

Aircraft losses admitted

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 2

Argentina today admitted the loss of two Dagger aircraft, the Israeli version of the French Mirage jet, in dog fights with British Harriers over the Falkland Islands.

In a detailed version of the first day of battle in the South Atlantic Argentina claimed that severe damage was inflicted on British aircraft. It said the British had been forced to cease their attacks on Saturday "because of their lack of capability and strength" to keep up the assault. Attempted landings had been foiled.

Saturday's battle was followed avidly on state radio and television which gave a flurry of communiques relating series of alleged victories over the British. President Galtieri was two hours late for a scheduled nationwide broadcast. When he finally appeared he gave a highly optimistic account.

At one point he said that the conflict was costing Argentina many lives and would surely cost many more. But the official English translation today pointedly dropped the reference to lives already having been lost.

The Defence Ministry in Buenos Aires continued to insist tonight that Argentine forces had captured the pilot of a Harrier jet after he had bailed out over land, and that his name, rank and serial number would be released in due course.

It claimed that two Harrier jets had been shot down in one attack, three in another, and that there was evidence of four other British aircraft being brought down further out to sea.

The joint Chiefs of Staff denied that the Port Stanley runway had been damaged. "All that happened was a small fire caused by an exploding oil barrel", they said. "Personnel and material damages were not of the moment significant." They claimed to have inflicted unspecified damage on British aircraft carrier, and shot down two helicopters. The Argentines say that six of their troops have been injured, one seriously. A communique accused the British of shooting indiscriminately and endangering the safety of the islanders.

About 3,000 Paraguayans, waving Argentine and Paraguayan flags, shouted anti-British slogans outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires (Reuters reports). An effigy of Mrs Thatcher was set alight.

Both sides hover on brink of war

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain and Argentina hovered uncertainly on the brink of more open and continuous conflict last night after the weekend's dramatic sea and air engagements in the South Atlantic.

At least two and possibly three Argentine aircraft were shot down and another seriously damaged, a British sailor slightly hurt and a Royal Navy warship scarred by shrapnel in the most serious outbreak of fighting since the Buenos Aires government seized control of the Falkland Islands one month ago.

In London there was speculation over a possible British landing on the islands whose Argentine garrison is now isolated from the mainland following the comprehensive bombing by Royal Navy and Royal Air Force aircraft of the runway at Port Stanley.

Prince Andrew, a helicopter pilot on the carrier HMS Invincible, was among those who took part in anti-submarine operations around the British task force whose main components were reported to be steaming 100 miles to the east of Port Stanley.

Even so, the Ministry of Defence in London was at some pains yesterday to emphasize that British operations were conducted only in her self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations charter. "This is not,

repeat not, war", the official ministry spokesman said.

It began to look very much like it, however, as the pace of military developments quickened following Friday night's raids on the Falklands' on small main air strip and second, smaller, minor one.

The chain of events began with the night-time bombing of Port Stanley runway by an unknown number of Vulcan bombers, apparently operating from Ascension Island and refuelled in mid-flight to enable them to fly the 7,000 mile round trip.

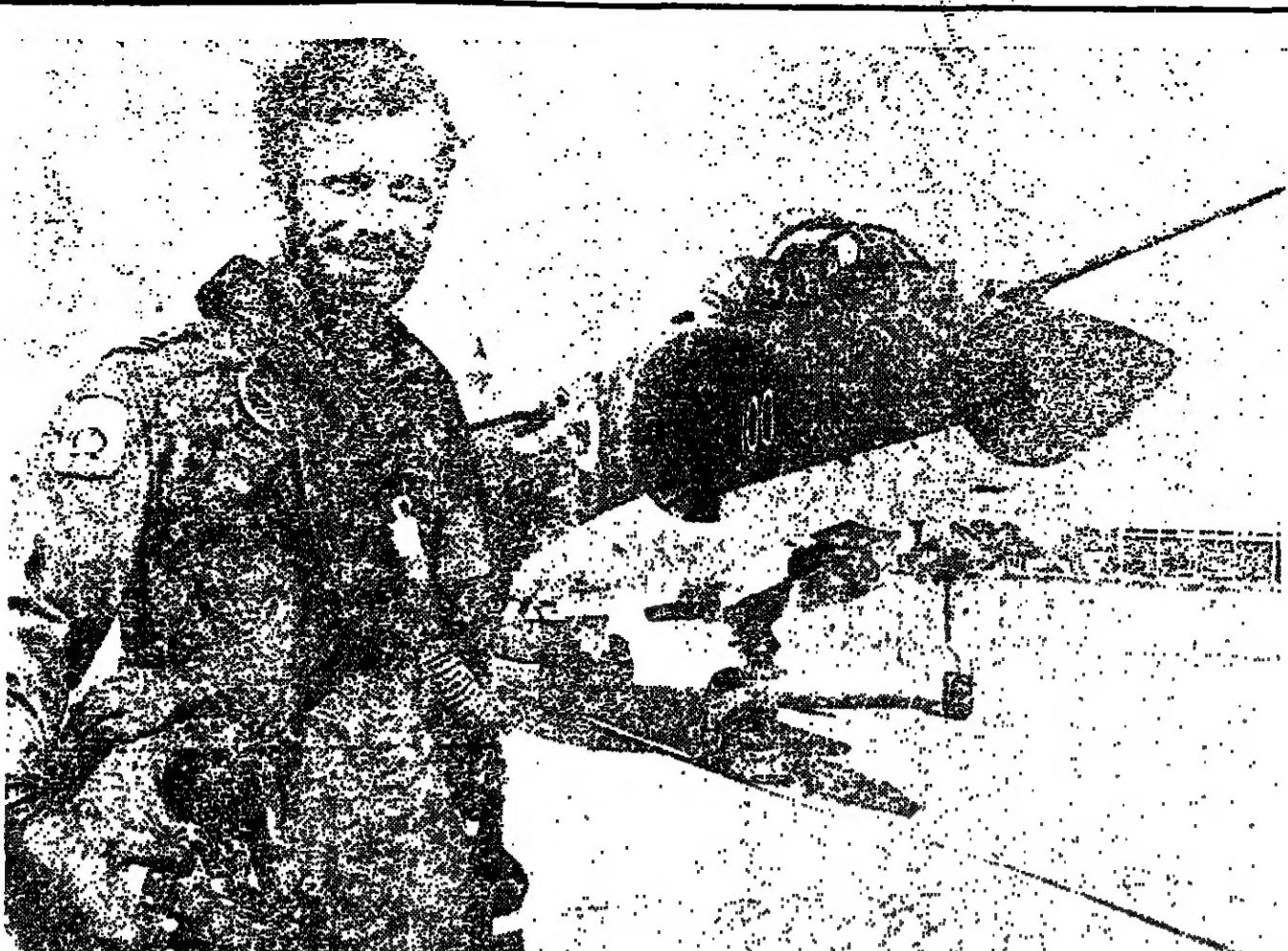
After the Vulcans' 1,000-pound bombs had cratered the airstrip, a second raid took place around dawn when "a substantial number" of Sea Harrier vertical short take-off aircraft from the task force were directed to finish the job.

THE Harriers, believed to be dropping BL755 cluster bombs on their low-level attacks against the airfield, inflicted "considerable damage on surrounding military installations and stores", according to the ministry in its statement yesterday.

They then moved on to bomb the Goose Green 900ft runway further south, on the narrow isthmus which connects the northern and southern halves of East Falkland.

"We would find it difficult to believe that the two airfields are now operable".

Continued on page 2, col 6



Lieutenant-Commander Nigel Ward, whose squadron, 801 Sea Harrier, claimed the first air "kill"

A day of tension and elation

From John Witherow on HMS Invincible

The first wave of Invincible's Harriers took off with a tremendous roar shortly before dawn, and wheeled away towards Port Stanley, many miles away, to provide air cover for Harriers bombing the airfield. The next wave followed an hour later at sunrise.

Throughout the first day of aerial bombardment and combat the Harriers were either airborne or waiting to fly.

The strain showed on the pilots' faces. Argentine fighters kept screaming in, losing off missiles, then evading dog fights.

But in the evening tiredness turned to elation with the "splashing" of two Mirage jets and a Canberra bomber.

For the crew on HMS Invincible, it was a day when the tension was almost palpable. Before the Harriers were launched, Vulcans had bombed the airfield. "The Vulcans have gone in and to all intents and purposes we are now at war", a flight controller said.

The harsh call to action stations came soon after with the danger of such enemy coming in low from the west. But they soon veered away after testing the fleet's responses.

Such attacks continued hour after hour, with Harriers intercepting and keeping the Argentines well away from the carriers. "We are obviously putting them at full stretch", one officer said.

The crew remained calm and alert, many waiting in sealed corridors for first aid duties. On the bridge, lookouts, dressed in white anti-flash gear with only their eyes visible, scanned the horizon for visual confirmation of radar sightings.

On the flight deck, men stood beside machine guns, the last line of defence. Despite the threat of a full-scale Argentine air attack, senior officers remained calm and level, considering the danger of such enemy sortie and taking every possible precaution.

As well as the air combat, the Fleet was taking evasive measures against the threat of submarine attack. At one stage, a Harrier jet and two helicopters went to attack what they thought was a submarine on the surface near the Falkland Islands only to discover it was a rock formation.

As the unusually calm and sunny day turned to dusk the air combat continued.

US discussions on aid for British forces

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, May 2

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, held talks today with senior members of the Reagan Administration to see what possibilities remained for a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis. He discussed "in general terms" the United States offer of material support for British forces.

Mr Pym, who arrived here last night, began his discussions this morning with a meeting at the State Department with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State. This was followed by lunch with Mr Haig at the British Embassy and a meeting with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

Mr Pym flew to New York tonight for talks with Senator Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary General.

British sources made it clear that Mr Pym was not bringing with him any new proposals for a settlement to put before the Americans or at the United Nations. Although Britain did not rule out a UN role, either as a mediator or in performing a peace-keeping function of some kind, the sources emphasized that Britain would not accept any arrangement which left Argentina in possession of the islands while negotiations took place.

On his arrival Mr Pym insisted that Britain still wanted a peaceful settlement if possible but would continue to apply "an inexorable pressure upon Argentina — diplomatic, economic and military — to indicate to her quite clearly that aggression does not pay."

Mr Pym's visit to the United States was seen as a move to maintain Britain's domestic and international pressure on Argentina and to offer the Argentine junta an escape route. It was also intended as a public demonstration of thanks to the United States for deciding to support Britain.

British sources said that the United States decision to impose military and economic sanctions against Argentina and to offer military support to Britain had transformed the situation. Referring to the visit, Mr Pym made to Washington a week ago, the sources added: "Last week Mr Pym came here to negotiate with a mediator. He has come back this week to consult with an ally."

The sources insisted Mr Pym had not come with a shopping list of military items required by Britain to sustain a lengthy operation in the South Atlantic. Any British request would be discussed at official level, not by ministers. So far Britain has not made any request, although American officials believed that an appeal for help was inevitable because of the need for logistical help to support a fleet of 8,000 miles from home base.

According to American officials, yesterday's bombing raid on the islands caught President Reagan and senior members of his staff by surprise. The President, on his way

to the opening of the World Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee, told reporters he had no prior knowledge of the attack, though the Vulcan bomber involved in the first strike took off from a United States air base on Ascension Island. The President added that he still hoped there could be a peaceful solution. "We stand ready to help", he said. Both the Americans and British have been anxious to play down speculation that the American decision to back Britain and the British attack on the Falklands were coordinated. "The British do not advise us of their military plans", a State Department spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Argentina has sent an urgent Note to the Organization of American States, reporting that Britain had launched an attack and referring to last week's OAS resolution calling for an end to hostilities.

Argentina is expected to seek new action in the OAS by the 21 countries which are signatories of the 1947 Rio collective defence treaty.

The United States and Britain want a political settlement, but Argentina "continues to be an obstacle". Mr Haig said today (Agence France-Presse reports).

After meeting for two hours with Mr Pym, Mr Haig said they wanted "a political settlement in the context of Resolution 502" which calls for total withdrawal of all forces from the islands.

UN leader works on peace plan

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York, May 2

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, had a working dinner appointment tonight with Senator Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, to review the prospects for a United Nations role in the Falkland Islands crisis.

While Argentina, and a number of other Latin American countries, have accepted the idea of mediation by Senator Perez de Cuellar or some other form of United Nations involvement, Britain's attitude was not clear.

Perhaps the most telling example of the United Nations' enthusiasm is the fact that the so-called "brains trust" of officials who have set up contingency plans should the organization be called in to facilitate a settlement, has been working steadily under the direction of the Secretary-General throughout the weekend.

Senator Perez de Cuellar met with the president of the Security Council, Mr Ling Qing of China, and a spokesman said both men had expressed their profound concern about the heightened hostilities in the Falklands area.

Should Mr Pym ask for suggestions on how the United Nations might be able to proceed quickly to ease the tensions in the area, the Secretary-General will be able to hand him blueprints of ideas with details allowing for their immediate implementation. There is speculation that the idea of a United Nations peace-keeping force to oversee or confirm the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands is, for the moment, thought to be the world body's most viable option.

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World reaction to the fighting

Madrid and Bonn: Raids opposed

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, May 2

The Spanish Government has told Britain that any larger military action in the Falklands after yesterday's air strikes would be "a grave historic error".

It made this judgment in the light of its view that the kernel of the Falklands dispute remained "the colonial problem". It reiterated Spain's support for Argentina's traditional position in this field.

The air strikes were condemned as "a serious escalation of the conflict". Madrid repeated that it was "absolutely opposed" to the use of force.

The official statement went on to recommend full recourse by Britain and Argentina to the United Nations Security Council, where the Spanish representative abstained in the vote on the original Resolution 502 on April 2.

In spite of Madrid's diplomatic isolation in Western Europe on the Falklands issue, the statement included regret that Madrid's efforts through bilateral contacts and international bodies to get the colonial problem seen as the basic issue had not been heeded.

The Spanish Government's latest statement is scarcely designed to facilitate the top-level negotiations with Britain over Gibraltar's future scheduled to begin on June 25. The talks have already been postponed due to the Falklands situation.

Faced by a public opinion judged running strongly in favour of the blood ties with Argentina, Spain's top diplomats appear to have already

discarded or forgotten what they might get from Britain in the wake of the Falklands war in line with Madrid's reiterated commitment to resolve the Gibraltar problem only through peaceful negotiations.

Spanish diplomacy until last week struggled along with the double contradiction of opposing the use of force yet having its own reason — Gibraltar — for supporting Argentina — and, secondly, though about to join Nato yet being critical of another member, Britain.

But after yesterday's statement, Madrid appears to have come down in the anti-colonial Third World camp. This is just before Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, is to visit Washington to negotiate later this week the remaining details of a renewed bilateral treaty of friendship in the light of Spain's impending Nato membership.

But the United States is opposing the emotions now sweeping Hispanic America.

Although today's Spanish newspapers still give a varied treatment to Britain's air strikes, the state-controlled National Radio has now swung firmly behind Argentina. This morning's news bulletin asked "What has London to say about this aggression?" having earlier devoted 10 minutes of its 15 minute 8am bulletin to the Argentine version.

But Mingote, Spain's best cartoonist, depicts in the Madrid conservative daily, ABC two Spaniards conversing with one maintaining: "I don't see why if Argentina

claims the Malvinas (Falklands) Spain shouldn't claim Argentina?"

But the contradictions in Spain are not solely at the diplomatic level. At the May Day parade here yesterday, Socialist and Communist-led trade unionists expressed support for Argentina while calling for exemplary sentences at Spain's coup trial in order to prevent a future military take-over.

□ Bonn: West Germany's support for Britain over the Falklands dispute cooled distinctly with the news of the British attack on the airfield at Port Stanley (Patricia Clough writes).

In a stiff communique after the attack, the Government demanded that despite the intervening events all efforts for a peaceful solution of the conflict must be made.

Although West Germany's support for the United Nations Security Council Resolution 502 calling for an Argentine withdrawal was repeated, expressions of solidarity with Britain, which have formed the basis of all statements to far, were noticeably missing.

Government officials did not deny a report in Der Spiegel, the news magazine, that Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, regards the Falklands operation as anachronistic and a danger to international relations. A close aide of the Chancellor is quoted in the magazine as saying "the troubling mission with nineteenth century methods".

Contrary to official statements, Der Spiegel claimed that the Chancellor doubted

that Mrs Thatcher really wanted to avoid a fight and told his Cabinet last Wednesday there would be no blank cheque of West German support.

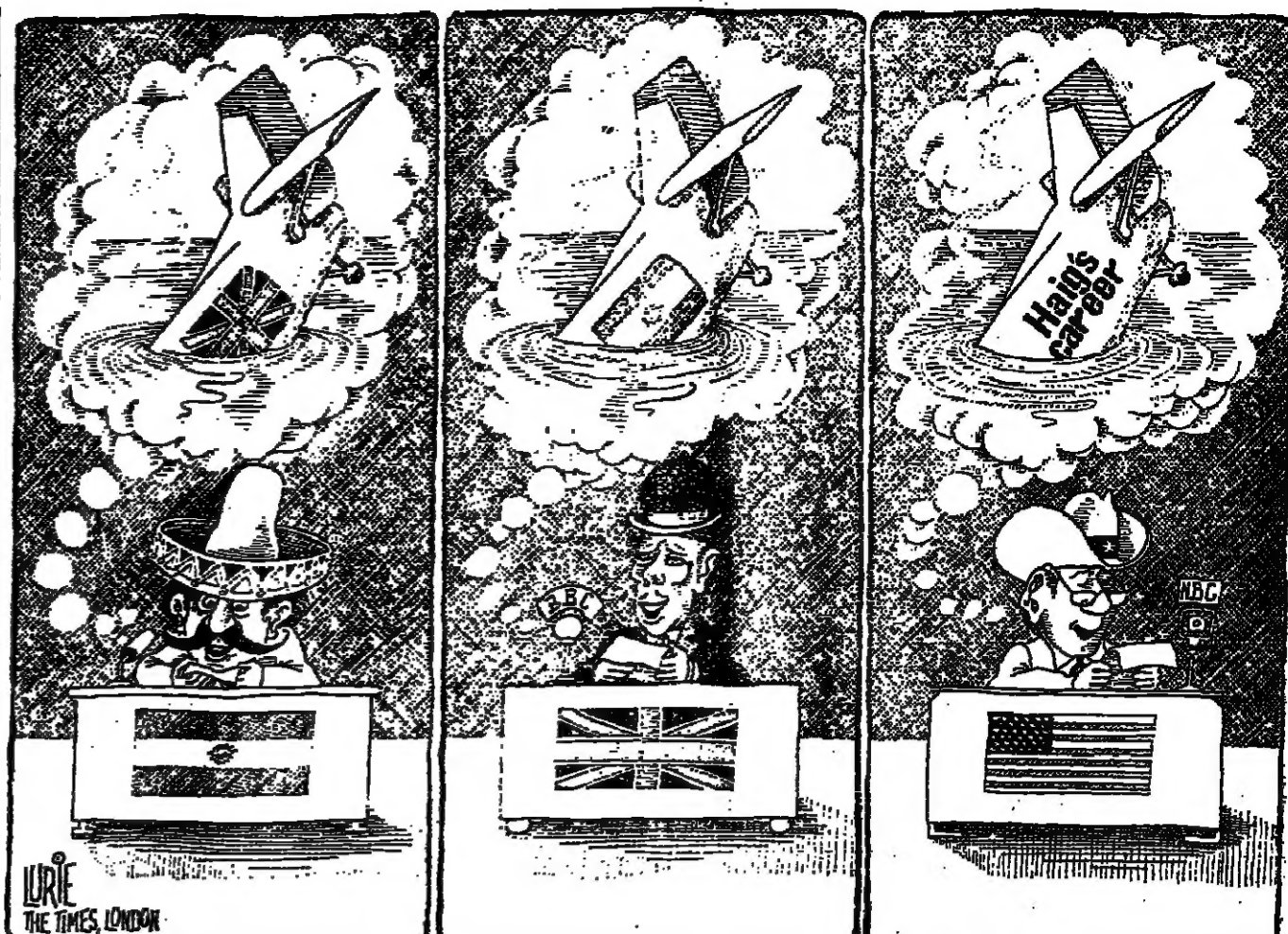
The West Germans fear that a war over the Falklands would increase East-West tension and spoil the traditionally good relations between Europe and South America. They are also concerned that support for a military solution to the conflict would destroy the credibility of West Germany's policy of encouraging self-determination among Third World countries.

So West Germany has adhered firmly to the European Community decision to back Britain and has joined in the trade embargo against Argentina at considerable sacrifice to itself.

During a telephone conversation on Thursday the Chancellor encouraged Mrs Thatcher to seek a political solution. There was no immediate indication whether Mrs Thatcher's refusal to respond to European solidarity with a more accommodating approach to EEC budget and agricultural issues has helped cool off the West German support. But her unyielding, not to say ungrateful attitude has clearly displeased the West Germans.

Officials here emphasized that Bonn is not attempting to link the two issues and insist that the policy over the Falklands must be decided on its own merits.

But they added: "The question must inevitably come up in a wider examination of Britain's attitude to Europe".



Governor applauds assault

The blitz on Port Stanley airfield and the naval bombardment of the Falklands Islands should persuade President Galtieri to return to the negotiating table, Mr Rex Hunt, the island's Governor said yesterday.

Speaking as his family prepared to celebrate his daughter's twenty-first birthday, Mr Hunt said: "I am naturally pleased at what looks like a very good professional job, well done. I was delighted when South Georgia was retaken with no fatal casualties. Then the attack on the airfield at Port Stanley was the next logical step."

But there was one worry for the Governor: "My Cessna Skyhawk was sitting beside the main hangar at the airport. The bombers have destroyed it and I am sure the insurance won't cover its replacement," he said.

He hoped this attack may convince the Argentine president that the best thing to do now is to withdraw his troops and come to the negotiating table.

Mr Hunt said that information from the latest batch of evacuees who arrived in London on Thursday indicated that more islanders remained in Port Stanley than was at first thought. About 400 remained there with a further 1,200 in the sparsely populated countryside around.

Most of the evacuees have been expatriates, not native islanders, he said. "I think those who remain will be frightened but the airport is far enough away from Stanley for there to be no danger to the town."

Asked if escalating the assault, possibly to an invasion, would threaten the civilian population, Mr Hunt said: "There are many ways to re-taking the islands. There is no need for a frontal assault on Port Stanley like the one carried out when the Argentines arrived."

"There are many ways of proceeding from here. Every step so far has been taken carefully and logically and now there are still plenty of options open."

W Africa lends friendly hand

From Godfrey Morrison, Banjul, May 2

The cordial relations enjoyed by London with the West African States of The Gambia and Senegal are proving very useful for the British task force in the South Atlantic.

In recent days there has been a steady stream of RAF and Royal Navy aircraft making refuelling stop-overs here on their way to the Ascension Island base, the main airfield for the task force.

Senegal, another West African country, also cooperated with Britain when the requested P and O liner Canberra called at Freetown on its way to join the task force.

African support for Britain is due to a number of factors. Not only is the Argentine Government seen by Africans as a repressive military dictatorship but as one which has close relations with the South Africans.

African leaders, though they differ on many issues, are unanimous in condemning the use of force in territorial disputes. A fund-

Yundum in recent days have included RAF VC10 and Hercules transport aircraft, Victor tanker aircraft, and Victor jump jets, four of which left yesterday presumably as part of the reinforcements being sent to the task force. Two more Harriers were seen at Yundum last night.

Both airfields have now run very low on aviation fuel as a result of the RAF flights, according to an informed source.

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mental principle of the Organization of African Unity is respect for the frontiers inherited from the colonial era. This is a paradoxical, to the fact that these frontiers are often completely artificial, flying in the face of geographical and ethnic logic.

Because of this African leaders know that once the principle of forcible annexation of territory is condoned a whole Pandora's Box of strife will be opened on this continent. They are also conscious that many of the continent's smaller states are indefensible against a determined aggressor.

African support for Britain will certainly have been stiffened by the very strong pro-London statement by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

□ Freetown: A Falklands-bound British merchant ship loaded with helicopters and jet aircraft stopped in this West African port today to refuel and take on water. (AP reports).

Moscow: 'Hypocrisy' of United States

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Union has stepped up its attacks on Britain's Falklands policy and accused the United States of "sheer hypocrisy" in its role of mediator. The imposition of sanctions showed this.

In a report from Washington, Tass said that Mr Alexander Haig's mission had only served to help Britain gain time to establish a military blockade around the Falklands. The purpose was to consolidate British and American interests in the South Atlantic.

Moscow radio's English-language service accused Britain of sacrificing the interests of international security to "imperial ambitions". Mrs Thatcher's Government was "trying to restore the status of a British colony to the Falklands by force. But the times when the sun never sets on the British empire have long gone", a broadcast monitored in London declared.

It claimed that Britain was "threatening a Latin American country whose behaviour is not to the liking of neo-colonialists. Britain had gone from threats to aggression after Washington had come out in its support."

The Latin American country with the closest links with the Soviet Union, Cuba, said: "The nations of Latin America are duty bound to support Argentina with all the means that might be necessary. Cuba was ready to fulfil that obligation, a Government statement said in Havana."

This did not, however, spell out what "all means" was intended to convey. The Cuban statement denounced American support for Britain in the crisis, adding: "It is necessary to stop the aggression and impose law. The cause of the Malvinas (Falklands) is the cause of the Argentine people and

therefore the cause of Latin America and the Caribbean — our cause."

Venezuela, a state with its own unsatisfied territorial claims and one of the strongest South American supporters of Argentina, has sharply attacked Washington for coming out on the side of Britain.

Señor Alberto Zambrano, the Foreign Minister, said the United States action broke inter-American solidarity and would certainly affect the future of relations between American states. Washington's move could "stimulate aggression and eliminate the effects of its previous peaceful mediation", he said in a statement read over television and radio.

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela also told reporters: "We believe that all Latin America condemns the United Kingdom's aggression, its armed forces and its offensive in the South Atlantic."

Ecuador and Honduras also came out strongly

against the British attack on the airfield at Port Stanley.

Señor Luis Valencia Rodríguez, the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister, said this was an attempt "to maintain colonialism which places the peace and security of the American continent and the world in danger."

But Brazil, the most powerful nation in South America, adopted a much more diplomatic tone. A statement issued after President Joao Baptista Figueiredo had met his chiefs of staff and other officials said that Brazil "cannot help but be in disagreement with the air attack on the Falklands."

This "characterizes a violation of the first paragraph of Security Council Resolution 502". But a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Brazil's position was to continue to work for a negotiated solution and avoid a worsening of the conflict between two countries which Brazil regarded equally as friends.

The United Nations should act without delay to achieve a

negotiated settlement, the Brazilian statement said.

Japan has cast away the neutral position it had held and joined the West European countries to exercise economic sanctions against Argentina. The Government announced that Japan would follow the European Community in its anti-Argentine economic measures.

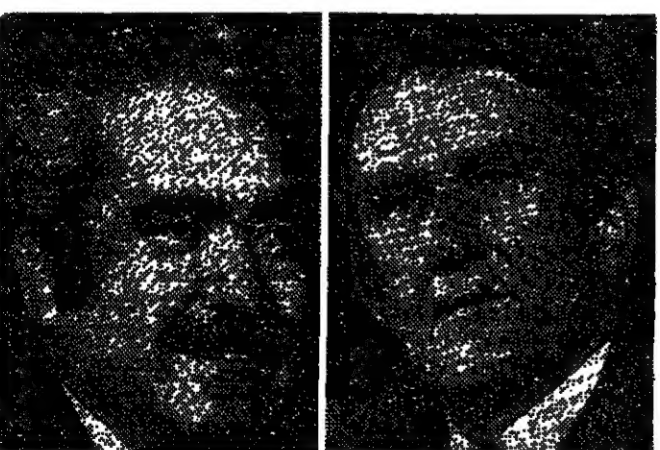
The statement said that Japanese imports from Argentina would be restricted, but not the extent of affecting the trade relationship between the two countries, and that the Government would restrain provision of government-based new credit facilities.

While the measures are mild and will not carry any substantial effect in its trade relationship with Argentina, its second largest trade partner in Central and South America, the Japanese decision to commit itself to Britain has been inspired by the new American decision to side with London.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister of Australia, described the British attack on the Falklands as "inevitable". He said: "We must hope that even at this last minute, Argentina will see sense and end her aggression against the Falklands."

"It was inevitable, from what Britain has said and from the position that Argentina has taken, that if the Argentine maintained their position, there would be fighting."

He was speaking to journalists after a dinner for Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President. During this Mr Bush broke off a prepared speech to say that the United States "must stand behind our old friend and ally, Great Britain". His comment came after news of the British attack on the Port Stanley airfield. Mr Fraser led a standing ovation



President Campins: "All Latin America condemns". Mr Fraser: "Fighting was inevitable".

The churches: Armed force is justified

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday gave his clear support for the latest British action over the Falkland Islands. At the same time the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Mr Derek Worlock, appeared to rule out any possibility of the Pope's visit to Britain later this month being cancelled or postponed.

Dr Runcie had just returned from Nigeria, and Mr Worlock from Rome, where he had talked to the Pope and to senior Vatican officials.

"There are those who believe that the task force should not have been sent to defend the Falkland Islands from the Argentine aggression by the Argentine government," Dr Runcie said in a statement issued from Canterbury.

"I do not hold with that opinion as I said in the House of Lords debate two weeks ago, and believe that within the complexities of an imperfect world, self-defence and the use of armed force in defence of clear principles can sometimes be justified."

He repeated his call for prayers for all parties concerned, including the Argentines, and emphasized the need to search for a peaceful solution as a result of United Nations action. He said he was inspired by feelings of

revenge or retribution, he added.

Mr Worlock, who also urged prayers, said that during his visit to Rome he had been convinced no decision had been taken to cancel or postpone the Pope's visit, nor was such a decision under active consideration.

It was also said on the archbishop's behalf that he had found officials in the Vatican surprised there had been suggestions made in Britain that the visit might not go ahead because of the Falkland Islands crisis. Senior officials in the Vatican's Secretariat of State said they did not understand the reasons for these suggestions.

Prayers for the task force and for a peaceful solution were said in church services all over the country yesterday, and the crisis dominated two occasions in particular.

In Liverpool Cathedral, the large congregation of servicemen and ex-servicemen took part in the annual commemoration of the Battle of the Atlantic of the Second World War, followed by a march past.

At St Clement Dane's RAF church in London, the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, preached on the moral justification of armed force to a congregation representing the Aircrew Association.

Dr Leonard said the Christian principles of "just war",

now enshrined in international law, showed it was possible to distinguish occasions on which force was legitimate.

"No one must pretend that war is other than horrible and bloody, nor must we pretend that it is easy to discern when it is justified," he said. "It is our duty as human beings made in the image of God to recognize the difference, and have the resolution to act upon it."

Dr John Robinson, Assistant Bishop of Southwark, attacked the Christian leaders of Britain "for not questioning against the use of force in the Falkland Islands dispute, calling it 'one more example in which Christians have nothing to say. I think we shall look

back with shame on this business."

□ Rome: The Pope yesterday issued a strong appeal for a solution of the Falklands dispute. (Patricia Clough writes). Speaking to some 60,000 people gathered in St Peter's Square for the Angelus, he described the situation as "painful and worrying" because of the loss in human lives so far with the likelihood of more to come, as well as the growing abyss between Argentina and Britain.

He addressed his appeals to recognize their responsibilities not only to the two nations directly involved, but also to the countries supporting them and to the international community as a whole. Further report, page 10

Foot: Was it right?

The following is the text of Mr Michael Foot's statement on the Falklands: British servicemen have been ordered into action and the country is naturally concerned at one for their success and for their safety, they are acting to defeat the aggressor who set this in motion. However, some political questions are unavoidable, the most obvious being: was it necessary, or wise, or right, to give these orders from Downing Street before the Foreign Secretary met the Secretary General of the United Nations in New York?

And whatever the judgment of this aspect of the matter, it is the United Nations — as we have said consistently from the beginning, and as I have underlined fresh in the House of Commons last Thursday — that the diplomatic solution of the crisis to which we are all committed must be sought urgently and strenuously than ever.

We shall certainly press this and kindred questions of a serious character in the House of Commons, where of course the Government must account for its actions.

Rules of war breached by both sides

By Nicholas Timmins

Both Britain and Argentina appear to be in contravention of the conventions on the laws of war, international lawyers said yesterday, while the Ministry of Defence is understood to have changed its legal advice to Mrs Thatcher, arguing now that the prisoners taken during the Falklands action so far are indeed prisoners of war.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mrs Thatcher said of the marines taken on South Georgia: "Those prisoners are not prisoners of war. A state of war does not exist between ourselves and the Argentine."

That statement was based on an instant view given by Ministry of Defence lawyers, it is understood, who now acknowledge that the Geneva Convention provides that their provisions on prisoners of war become applicable in any conflict, even if a state of war is not recognized by one of the parties.

A public acknowledgement, however, that the Geneva Convention applies, would appear to put Britain in the wrong by sending back to the Falklands the British marines originally captured in its defence. Article 117 of Geneva Convention III states that "no repatriated person may be employed on active military service."

Public acknowledgement of the Geneva Convention being in force would, however, provide some protection for the Falkland Islanders. Mr Reginald Austin, senior lec-

turer in international law at University College London, said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher's statement was "crazy".

"It exposes the Falkland Islanders to a dreadful situation," he said.

"If there is any suggestion that the convention does not apply, then all the very carefully constructed protection of civilians in the convention would not then be applicable." That included provisions against taking civilian hostages — a fear expressed both by the relatives of Falkland Islanders in Britain and over the British community in Argentina.

"I can only assume," Mr Austin said, "that she did not want to use the word war because she might be described as being a warmonger." The convention, however, applied immediately the factual circumstances of armed conflict arose. The military, by setting up a board of inquiry into the death of an Argentine prisoner on South Georgia, appeared to be acknowledging that the convention applied, he said.

Mr Adam Roberts, reader in international relations at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and co-author of Documents on the Laws of War said that sending repatriated British marines captured during the Falklands invasion back with the task force also appeared to be in breach of the convention.

Mr Austin said that information from the latest batch of evacuees who arrived in London on Thursday indicated that more islanders remained in Port Stanley than was at first thought. About 400 remained there with a further 1,200 in the sparsely populated countryside around.

Most of the evacuees have been expatriates, not native islanders, he said. "I think those who remain will be frightened but the airport is far enough away from Stanley for there to be no danger to the town."

Complaints rouse Israelis

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, May 2

The Israeli media this weekend accused Britain of duplicity for complaining of Israeli arms sales to Argentina when London had armed Arab countries dedicated to the eradication of the Jewish state.

Moreover, editors pointed out that Britain itself had equipped a substantial part of the Argentine armed forces.

Haaretz said Britain had not been deterred by infringements of civil rights in Argentina and had allowed economic considerations to prevail until the seizure of the Falkland Islands.

The editorial confirmed that Israel had sold warships to Argentina, but said the engines were American, the radar British, and other systems came from a dozen other countries, so it was impertinent to single out Israel for criticism.

Haaretz said the supply of British Chieftain tanks to Jordan for the establishment of modern armoured divisions had endangered Israel, and Maariv said that until the Russians appeared on the scene, British arms suppliers, "Israel fought for its survival and for the lives of its citizens," the Maariv editorial said. "Britain is not fighting for its existence. Its citizens are not endangered by the Argentine capture of the Falkland Islands. It is a prestige war."

Repayment of debts may cease

From Nicholas Hirst, New York May 2

Bankers here are concerned that the Falklands dispute worsens Argentina's decision to freeze all its assets in the United Kingdom by ending all payments to British accounts. It was understood that an "escrow" account had been opened in the New York branch of Banco de la Nacion, Argentina's Central Bank, where interest and repayments would be built up for payment in the future, but some bankers here have doubts that it exists.

The concern of the American bankers now is that if the largely symbolic American sanctions instituted in support of Britain are toughened with an increase in hostilities, interest and debt repayments of the \$9,200m (about \$5,100m) lent by American banks to Argentina will cease.

It is estimated that against the Argentine debt, American banks hold only \$3,350m in Argentine deposits of which \$550m is held in the United States itself and the remainder in foreign branches.

A decision to impose a moratorium, however, could hurt Argentina badly. The country depends heavily on foreign credit of finance imports which amounted to \$1,700m in the first three months of the year.

Refusal to make payments to Britain nevertheless have already caused great confusion and disarray in international markets.

Lloyds Bank is reported to have refused to accept the concept of an escrow account under which Argentina would make payments to a group of banks including Lloyds should be shared by all parties.

The repercussions on the international banking scene of the Falklands crisis are increasingly serious.

Argentina's economy was in bad shape before the dispute started with inflation running near 150 per cent. It has more than \$30,000m in foreign debt with an estimated \$12,300m due for repayment to banks in industrialized countries this year.

□ Geneva: With movement of funds into Swiss banks as always during an acute international crisis — likely to speed up as a result of the Falklands hostilities, the National Bank will exercise close surveillance of the foreign exchange market this week, ready to intervene if the franc is pushed too far (Alan McGregor writes).

'Death-wish' of young unemployed

The experience of unemployment is so depressing young people that more than a quarter have considered committing suicide, according to a survey. The figures show that 34 per cent of those aged between 16 and 25 experience depression when they have been out of work for more than six months, and 26 per cent have thought of taking their lives (Pat Healey writes).

Mr. Leslie Francis, research fellow at the London Central Job Agency, says the results are not clear enough to define whether unemployment causes depression or whether people predisposed to depression are more vulnerable to unemployment.

However, the figures do underline the special vulnerability of the unemployed, he says, in the *Unemployment Unit Bulletin*.

The survey indicates, for example, that the unemployed are more likely to need counselling and the resources of the health service to deal with their depression and suicidal thoughts.

New paper loses 250,000 copies

The Mail on Sunday, Britain's first national Sunday newspaper for 21 years, lost more than a quarter of a million copies because of production difficulties during its launch on Saturday night (a Staff Reporter writes).

Parts of the Midlands and the Home Counties were short of copies after the print run fell short of the two million target. A new routine for print workers was said to be partly to blame for the "teething troubles". Mr. David Kirby, the newspaper's general manager, said the difficulties would be overcome by next Sunday.

20 windsurfers rescued in gale

Twenty windsurfers were rescued from the North Sea yesterday after a race went ahead in spite of coastguard warnings of gales. The surfers were picked up about a mile off Tynemouth, Tyne and Wear.

The decision to go ahead was defended by Mr. David Hudson, the Tynemouth Club's sailboard captain, who said: "We have an excellent safety record here and all the competitors were properly dressed and wore buoyancy aids."

Stabbing appeal

The police have complained of a poor response to an appeal for witnesses to the stabbing on Saturday of Mr. John Dickinson, aged 24, outside Arsenal's football ground in Highbury, north London. Mr. Dickinson, of Wyvil Estate, Vauxhall, South London, was chased by a gang of youths and left to die in the gutter.

"We need help," page 11

Hunt for boys

A search of the coastline in Mounts Bay, and Penzance harbour in Cornwall, yesterday failed to find three Penzance boys, one of whom was a victim of a disappearance from their homes on Friday night. They were last seen near the harbour.

Heart man dies

Mr. Ernest Field, one of Britain's longest surviving heart transplant patients died yesterday. Mr. Field, aged 52, of Chertsey, Surrey, received his new heart at Harefield Hospital, west London, two years ago after he was forced to give up his job as manager of a timber yard.

Drugs warning

Three of every four people who took drugs for hay fever last year flouted warnings not to drive, according to a survey of 1,210 households by the Markon medical research agency. The Automobile Association said such drivers risked losing their licence and might not be insured.

Agents' law

Estate agents convicted of racial or sexual discrimination, fraud or violence can be prohibited from practising under the Estate Agents Act, 1979, which comes into force today. The Director General of Fair Trading can bar any agent who has contravened the Act.

Murder charge

A man has been charged with the murder of Mrs. Susan Neil, whose body was found in her army home in Aldershot last Thursday. He is expected to appear before Aldershot magistrates today. The police have not released his name.

Plant danger

Sheffield home safety department is issuing 5,000 leaflets warning of poisons in some house plants. Popular plants with sap which can cause sickness and death include the leopard lily, poinsettia, winter cherry, hyacinth, primula and nerium oleander.

Government may merge job aid schemes

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The Government is considering an important change to its controversial £150m scheme aimed at helping the long-term unemployed to counter fierce opposition from the TUC and other quarters.

Ministers seem likely to agree to merging the proposed Community Work Scheme — unveiled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech and strongly opposed by union leaders — with a prospective scheme of cheap labour for employers, with the present Community Enterprise Programme (CEP) which provides 30,000 places a year for unemployed people.

But although MSC officials of the Manpower Services Commission have been arguing that such a merger provides the best hope of winning the support of unions, local authorities and voluntary organizations, it now seems certain that the commission will not meet the provisional deadline of Mr. Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment. An internal MSC paper says that "major problems" remain in devising a new scheme.

Mr. Tebbit hinted to the Commons Select Committee on Employment last week that he would be prepared to consider a possible merger. He argued that the new Community Work Scheme would pay unemployed people expenses of about £15 a week after National Insurance deductions and unemployment benefit for doing socially useful work, had been "preferred to an expansion of CEP because it would help more people."

The commission originally sought an expansion of CEP to provide 60,000 places a year while the new scheme would assist 100,000 adults a year.

On attitudes to the new scheme, the paper suggests that more than half the sponsors to judge by CEP, would be local authorities. It also says that building trade employers who might act as sponsors are "clearly anxious that the scheme should not take work away from private contractors and will seek safeguards to that end."

Take riot proposals as package, Scarman says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Scarman has criticized attitudes by civil servants and politicians to his report on the Brixton riots. He told a conference in London on Saturday that he deprecated their attempts to break up his package of proposals. The package was intended to be considered as a whole, he said. "Its purpose was to enable police attitudes to be changed so that in the context of an inner-city area, they could be brought more in line with historic British policing principles."

However, his proposals were being looked at separately as though one could be implemented and not another. Lord Scarman told the conference that it was vital to remember of the Brixton riots that they were anti-police. Everything a policeman did, had at the end of the day to be not only within the law but socially acceptable.

Improved training of young policemen had to be looked at in company with the need for consultation and accountability. It was essential that the requirement for consultation between the police and the community should be statutory. However, there was much hesitation among those responsible for the police and legislation as to whether or not to accept the recommendation.

Lord Scarman's audience included police chiefs, black people, academics and community workers. Referring to consultation, Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands said that although he accepted that some change in the law might be desirable, he questioned whether it was really necessary. All that was needed was a commitment on everyone's part to get on with it.

It was vital to the impartiality of the police that they retained their independence on operational matters. However, police judgements would be improved by a much greater awareness of what communities wanted, by a greater sensitivity to their difficulties, greater recognition of their fears and a realization of how they felt about the service they were getting.

It was right that communities should have the opportunity to question the police about how that service was being delivered.

Alminda Horwood, who is working again at the National Film Archives, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, to try to save Britain's irreplaceable stock of films, which is fast decaying. (Christopher Warman writes). The British Film Institute, where she is senior repairer, has begun a programme to copy its decaying nitrate films on to acetate by the year 2000. It estimates it needs an extra £700,000 a year to complete it.

The National Heritage Memorial Fund has given £100,000 for 1982. Among the films to be given emergency treatment is *London Town*, made in 1946, the first large-scale Technicolor British musical, starring Sid Field. Others include the unseen silent version of Hitchcock's *Blackmail* (1929).

'Telegraph' rebuked on pill report

A complaint that *The Daily Telegraph* published an alarmist headline about a report about contraception and cancer has been upheld by the Press Council. The council nevertheless rejected suggestions of deliberate distortion and editorial prejudice.

Under the headline "Girls on pill face higher cancer risks" David Fletcher, health services correspondent, reported that a medical study said girls taking contraceptive pills in their teens might face an increased risk of breast cancer later. The study, by the Royal College of General Practitioners, largely cleared the pill of causing breast cancer in women who began taking it after their first child; it found a small increase in risk to those who had used oral

contraceptives. Mr. Arthur V. Risdon of Christchurch Road, Winchester, Hampshire, wrote to Dr. Clifford Kay, in charge of the study, who replied that the headline described by Mr. Risdon was irresponsible reporting.

Mr. Fletcher said he did not write the headline. He acknowledged it lacked the "may" from his first sentence, but felt it was saved by the inverted commas.

The judgement was: In the Press Council's view, the newspaper's short report of a long medical study did not succeed in presenting a balanced picture of the controversy reached in the Royal College of General Practitioners' survey. That lack of balance was compounded by the alarmist flavour of the headline and a misleading impression created. The council, however, rejected suggestions of deliberate distortion and editorial prejudice.



Heading for the open road: A 1930 Morris L2 van and five-ton Foden dropside truck from 1929 lining up at Battersea Park for the start of the Historic Commercial Vehicle Club's London to Brighton run yesterday.

NHS faces tougher pay action

By Our Labour Correspondent

The prospects of severe disruption in hospitals will increase this week when the National Union of Public Employees announces that most of its 300,000 health service members have voted for industrial action.

For results of the union's ballot have not been collated, but returns from most of its 20 health service areas were said last night to show an "overwhelming" vote for rejecting the pay offer to a million NHS staff ranging from 4 per cent to 6.4 per cent for nurses.

The union's executive will meet on Thursday to consider the results and decide what forms of industrial action to put to a meeting of the TUC Health Services Committee on May 10.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees which began action ahead of other health service unions last Tuesday estimates that more than 100 hospitals have been refusing non-emergency admissions and that half of its 500 branches had taken part in industrial action.

Mr. Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said yesterday that he believed that unless the Government changed its view it could rapidly get to a point at which the hospital service was reduced to accident and emergency cases.

A last-minute flurry of peace moves before health service unions embark on a joint industrial action was not ruled out last night.

Strong backing for the campaign of industrial action in the dispute was pledged yesterday by the annual conference of the Wales TUC (the Press Association reports). Delegates in Llandudno approved an emergency motion calling on all unions to give full support to the pay claim, with "industrial action coordinated by the Wales TUC."

Mr. Matthew Morris, the group's secretary, says in a statement today: "The Government must not be allowed to get away with this. They say it will bring greater help, but in fact they are taking money away."

The Government proposals, outlined in a Green Paper in March, suggest three options for increasing the death grant for the worst off at no extra cost. Instead of the present system of a standard grant of £30, lower amounts for some age groups, and nothing for those too old when the national insurance system was introduced, the Green Paper proposes three levels of grant covering various groups of people receiving some form of state assistance.

The proposals would mean that 65,000 people would become entitled to a £250 death grant, or 90,000 to a £200 death grant, or that 125,000 would get £150. Those figures compare with the present 630,000 people receiving death grant each year, of whom 510,000 get the full £30.

Mr. Alan Wigfield, chairman of the welfare rights subcommittee of Sheffield City Council, says the proposals are a cruel insult. A death in the family causes severe stress as well as putting people to great expense, he says. Many who might qualify would be deterred by the means test.

The staggering inhumanity of this proposal shows just how far the present Government is prepared to go in its attack on the welfare state, he says. "A means test is the last thing people want at a time of bereavement."

Mr. Wigfield is to propose to his committee that a death grant of £200 should be paid for each death. The South-west group is calling on local people to oppose the Government's proposals by protesting to Mr. Hugh Rossi, Minister of State for Social Security.

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Death grant plan attacked

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Government proposals to withdraw national insurance death grant from most people in favour of a much higher grant after a means test for some come under renewed attack today.

The South-west Pensioners' Action Group says the proposals are a "dreadful blow" to many elderly people, while the leader of Sheffield welfare rights committee says they are "disgraceful."

The South-west group, which has been campaigning for the death grant to be restored to its original level set in 1949, points out that a basic funeral now costs about £450. The £30 standard death grant, set in 1967, is causing considerable hardship, it says. Elderly people who will continue to suffer if the government proposals are implemented.

Mr. Matthew Morris, the group's secretary, says in a statement today: "The Government must not be allowed to get away with this. They say it will bring greater help, but in fact they are taking money away."

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Doubling of fares will hit LT services

By Rupert Morris

London Transport and the Greater London Council, whose cheap fares policy was declared illegal by the Law Lords, believe the doubling of fares five weeks ago will not compensate for the loss of custom. They estimate 250 million passenger journeys a year will be lost.

London Transport expect an extra £150m in revenue in 1982, equivalent to £204m in a full year, but will still be losing money. The Law Lords ruling that it must aim to break even makes the closure of some bus routes and a reduction in the number of tube trains inevitable. By July, at least 20 miles of road will no longer be served by bus, the GLC says.

Underground passenger traffic has already declined by 10 per cent and bus traffic by 20 per cent, according to London Transport, which expects its average six million passengers a year to decline to five million.

Of course lost passengers, 20 per cent are expected to go by car or motor cycle, 40 per cent to walk or bicycle, 10 per cent to go by British Rail, 10 per cent by taxi and 20 per cent not to travel.

The GLC's cycling project team already has the results of the survey conducted in April 22 per cent up on the same time last year.

"We know that people are drifting away from London Transport," Mr. David Wetzel, the GLC's transport committee chairman, says. "Some are trapped at home, because they cannot afford to travel, others are walking, cycling or using cars and motorbikes. Traffic has increased by about 2 per cent, and journey time by about 8 per cent."

The GLC claims that increased traffic accidents will cost between £22m and £32m a year and could lead to between 30 and 40 deaths on the roads. The Automobile Association, however, said it was not aware of any significant increase in traffic, except for the first week after the fares increase.

Mr. Wetzel said the GLC would go "flat out" to improve conditions for cyclists and pedestrians. The cycling project team, which has four full-time staff, is looking at various schemes including cycle ways, possibly underground. London's first bicycle traffic lights to help cyclists cross the Bayswater Road into Hyde Park are to begin operating within the next two months, having cost £85,000 of which the Ministry of Transport is contributing £55,000. The GLC is also anxious to improve ground-level pedestrian crossings.

Taxi drivers were thought to have gained some immediate benefit from people who shared a cab at least as cheap as a motor omnibus than paying for higher fares on public transport, but the Licensed Taxi Driver Association reported trade "rather quiet" and said there had been no appreciable increase.

More Home News, page 10

Benefit appeal priority criticized

By Frances Gibb

The Lord Chancellor's Office has disclosed that the Social Security Commission operates a priority system which means that supplementary benefit appeals from government benefit officers being heard faster than appeals from claimants.

The Lord Chancellor's Office has admitted that priority is given: it says in a letter to the Child Poverty Action Group "It is perfectly true that the commissioners have given priority to such applications and appeals in the past, and may do so again in the future."

The Group had complained of excessive delays in handling applications to appeal against rulings made by supplementary benefit appeal tribunals.

The Lord Chancellor's Office explains that it had been decided by Mr. Islywn Owen Griffiths, QC, the chief commissioner, when he took office last May, that priority should be given to those cases which were likely to be used in reports which form a body of case law. Those were mostly to be appeals by benefit officers.

The letter says it is rare for benefit officers to appeal on a point of law unless it is one of particular importance, likely to be reportable. An official from the Lord Chancellor's Office said, however, that if an appeal from a claimant involved general principles, the same considerations would apply.

The letter also discloses that a backlog of more than 300 applications for leave to appeal on benefit rulings has been cut by half in just one week in March after a special survey by the chief commissioner. The survey was undertaken because of complaints of delays by the Child Action Group.

Mr. Roger Smith, the group's legal adviser, said the group was extremely concerned about the disclosure of the criteria which favour benefit officer appeals and which "raise serious doubts as to whether justice is both being done and being seen to be done."

He called for such criteria to be published, to be modified so that equal weight was given to hardship as well as the Government's administrative needs, and for a chance for both parties in an appeal to ask for expedited hearings by way of an explicit mention of that right, in the appeal papers.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

party appears to have put up candidates only because one of the other candidates is black — and he happens to be a Tory.

Its appeal is overtly racist, suggesting that council might economize by ceasing to subsidize community relations bodies. It labels the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance as no different from the other main parties in their attitude to immigration and positive discrimination.

The Alliance is the target of criticism by the Communists, who are fielding about 150 candidates, half of them in London. According to a party broadsheet, "once in power, they would run our councils and our lives along the same old lines."

On a softer note, the Ecology Party has 150 candidates, a third of them standing for London council elections. In parts of environmental campaigns reflect "widespread commitment to eco-politics."

Many areas have candidates standing on behalf of the ratepayers: in parts of London such as Havering and Harrow they have had considerable success in the past and have built up a following.

In Scotland, no member of the Scottish National Party would be grateful for being termed fringe or lumped with Communists or ratepayers, but judging by the party's chances of success it belongs in this category even though it has 1,309 candidates for the Scottish regional councils.

Elsewhere, for example, in the Chase Cross ward in Havering, east London, the

Audrey Swords is incurable.



So we tailored a wheelchair for her

Audrey Swords was born a spastic. Before she came to us, it took two people to help her around. She spent some years in conventional wheelchairs, but we decided she deserved something better. So we built her a special chair with steering and accelerator controls tailored to her individual requirements. It's absolutely perfect," she says.

We have over 270 incurable patients to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them, as we're helping Audrey. Skilled care can help them surmount their disabilities as much as possible, and can help them lead as full a life as possible. But we, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate.

Please help us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, (Putney and Brighton), Dept. T.D., West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW. Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. Director of Appeals and Publicity: Mr. Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC.



Begin drops plan to ban removal of settlements

Mr. Begin's government has decided today against a parliamentary resolution to ban the removal of Israeli settlements from occupied Arab territories in future peace negotiations.

Mr. Begin had proposed introducing a resolution in Parliament in the wake of Israel's evacuation of its settlements in the Sinai desert last week under the peace treaty with Egypt.

But only two cabinet members, Mr. Ze'evulun Rammer (Education) and Ariel Sharon (Defence), favoured the move. Mr. Begin did not participate in the vote, but was known to be in the room when the resolution was put to the vote.

The Opposition Labour Party said that it would not support the ban.

In the occupied territories, 24 Palestinian figures signed a letter to Mr. Sharon threatening to freeze municipal services if Israel does not reinstate the four Palestinian mayors dismissed in the last six weeks.

Mr. Bassan Shakra, the dismissed mayor of Nablus, called reporters to his home to read out the statement, which also demanded the abolition of the Israeli civil administration established in the occupied territories last November. The Israelis dismissed the four mayors in an attempt to weaken Palestinian nationalists and prepare for the limited autonomy

envisioned in the Camp David peace accords.

Mr. Elias Freij, the moderate mayor of Bethlehem, said an outright suspension of municipal services "It would be like collective punishment on our people," he said.

In the six weeks since the mayors were dismissed, 14 Arabs and 2 Israeli soldiers have been killed in disturbances in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem.

An Israeli civilian shot a 10-year-old Arab girl in the head today after his car was struck by stones in the village of Arub, near Hebron, the army said.

The girl was transferred from Hebron government hospital to Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital, where she was reported in serious condition.

The army said "no Israeli soldiers were involved in the shooting. Israeli Army radio said the civilian who shot the girl was in a line of motorists who came under a barrage of stones while driving through Arub. Police are searching for the gunman.

Other stoning incidents were reported in the West Bank towns of Hebron, Ramallah and Ya'ata, and an Israeli woman was slightly injured by broken glass when rioters threw stones at a bus traveling from Hebron to Jerusalem.

In the Golan Heights, where Druse Arabs have been on general strike for 12 weeks in protest against Israel's annexation of the

territory, authorities place two Arabs under administrative detention, a form of arrest without trial. — AP

Jerusalem: The Israeli cabinet today voted for the principle of stopping El Al flights on the Sabbath, in accordance with a coalition agreement signed between the ruling Likud Party and three religious parties. A ministerial committee was appointed to study how to apply the decision (AFP reports).

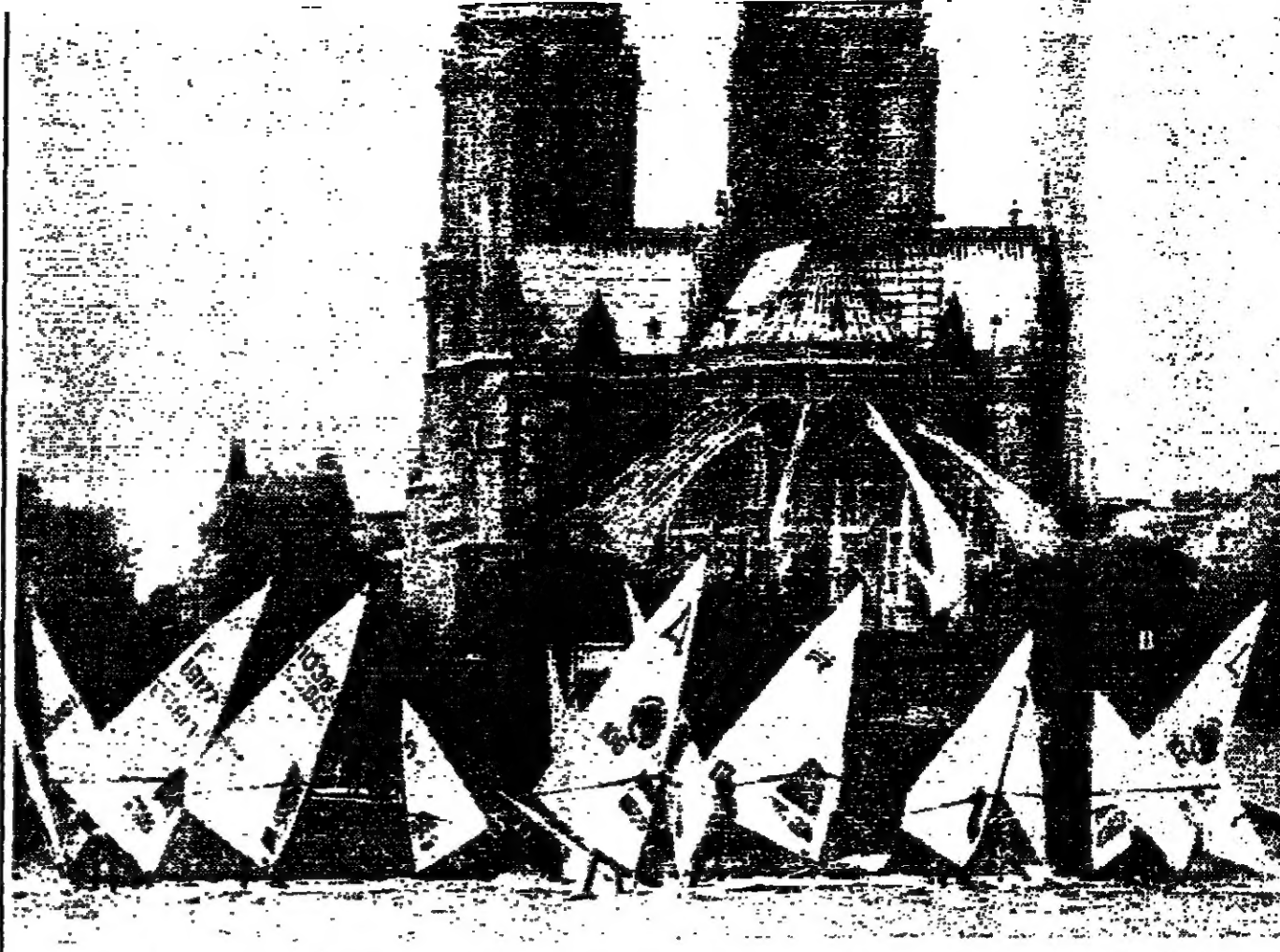
The Jewish Sabbath is observed from Friday evening to Saturday evening.

Observers expect the decision to put an end, at least temporarily, to demands by the religious parties, particularly Agudat Israel, which with its four deputies, has been threatening to pull out of the government coalition of 61 deputies out of 120.

But executives of El Al, which is in financial trouble, say that stopping Sabbath flights would prove a fatal blow to the airline.

Following the cabinet decision, which also covers flights on religious holidays, El Al staff committees held emergency meetings to discuss its practical consequences. Both workers' representatives and executives described themselves as extremely worried by it.

But Rabbi Eliezer Shach, head of the council of the Torah, the Agudat Israel ruling body, hailed the move, thanks to which, he said, Mr. Begin "is assured of reaching a venerable age".



Sails on the Seine: Windsurfers skim by Notre Dame yesterday during their first race on the river.

The student and the peppermint

From Patricia Clough Bonn, May 2

The whole weight of West German jurisprudence has been solemnly placed on the side of a diminutive dentistry student who was failed in an examination because she spat out a peppermint.

A grave pronouncement by the Münster Administrative Appeal Court ended a saga in which, once again, West German academics and the judiciary have distinguished themselves for their ability to take everything with the utmost seriousness.

It began when a small temperamental Iranian student identified only as Zahra K arrived for an end-of-term practical examination sucking a peppermint to disguise her garlicky breath.

This touched a raw nerve, not with her patient, but with the examining lecturer, who growled: "Take that... (four-letter word) out of your mouth." There ensued a furious row, which came to a climax as Zahra K spat out the peppermint in a high trajectory across the room.

Afterwards, she was told by her professor that she had failed the examination and would have to repeat the term. The reason: spitting out a peppermint was "convincing evidence of a lack of theoretical knowledge of dental hygiene".

Indignantly, she went to the local administrative court, which ruled that the professor was right. The appeal court this week overturned the decision.

Spitting out a peppermint, it said, should be seen "as a particularly powerful means of expressing a situation-inspired opinion". It did not indicate lack of knowledge but "at the most a temporary loss of self-control which can even happen to people with extensive knowledge of dental hygiene".

Abstentions mar historic pact

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York, May 2

Although the United States opposed and an intriguing mix of 17 Western and Eastern European countries abstained in the voting that adopted the most ambitious treaty in history — a code of laws for the World's oceans — there is still a possibility that they may join the majority when the convention on the law of the sea is open for signing later this year.

This prospect has prevented the final word from being said on whether the inability to adopt the convention by consensus has gravely flawed the treaty or left it unviable.

Last Friday, after nine years of negotiations, the third United Nations conference on the law of the sea adopted a complicated convention of 320 articles and nine annexes, which almost every aspect of human activity upon and beneath the oceans.

Beyond this, it was seen as the shape of things to come, and already a Moon treaty for future space colonists is on the drafting table.

Codes for navigation and over-flight, exploration and exploitation, conservation and pollution, fishing and shipping are all contained in the convention on the law of the sea. It gives countries full sovereign power up to 12

miles offshore, then exclusive fishing rights for 200 miles out across the continental shelves.

It guarantees free passage to naval and merchant ships alike through all the world's straits and strategic "choke points" more than 100 of them. Likewise, land-locked states have the right of access to and from the sea.

American concern had centred on the fundamental issue of free enterprise that should rule the exploration and exploitation of the mineral wealth contained in the world's seabeds.

Although the treaty declares that this should be "the common heritage of mankind", with its recovery controlled and rewards shared, haggling between the Western industrialized countries and the Group of 77 developing countries continued up to the last minute.

However, hopes for an eleventh-hour breakthrough that would have resolved some of the conflicting interests between a projected international mining authority and large Western mining consortium were shattered. What resulted was a great deal of bitterness that tempered the euphoria felt upon the convention's adoption.

Although the United States drew the Third World ire, the

equivocal stance of the Soviet bloc pointed to a mutual self-interest more powerful than ideology which was bolstered by the word that Moscow may be interested in a "mini treaty" being actively considered by the United States and some of the industrial powers to open up the deep ocean bed as they see fit.

Despite the strong reservations, the Americans had towards the idea of a radical majority of nations imposing their views over powerful minnows, the United States and other Western industrialized countries. Unlike the Soviet bloc — were able to make certain that they could be able to profit from the treaty without signing it.

They were able to garner a crucial concession from developing countries designed to protect the investments of so-called "pioneer states" and firms interested in exploitation before the convention enters into force.

Although the United States prevented a flawless outcome of the marathon negotiations, developing countries could take comfort in the fact that none of the other key industrialized countries joined the Americans in their rejection. Britain and West Germany abstained, while France and Japan voted for the convention.

Botha and Kaunda may resume discussion

From Michael Horansky, Johannesburg, May 2

A further round of talks is possible, according to a senior Zambian official, between Mr. P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kenneth Kaunda, who met for three hours and had lunch together last Friday at a bush camp straddling the border between South Africa and Botswana.

In a comment to the South African Broadcasting Corporation last night, Mr. Milimo Punabantu, President Kaunda's press secretary, said, somewhat cryptically, that the chances of a second meeting would be influenced by the events of the next few weeks. He also described Friday's *indaba*, as it has been dubbed here, as "constructive and successful" and "really worthwhile".

Reinforcing this optimistic note, President Kaunda himself said in Lusaka today that the benefits of his talks with Mr. Botha would be felt by the whole of southern Africa. Zambian sources said that the President would brief his African colleagues, who have generally been critical of the meeting, fully about what was discussed.

The Zambian appraisal of the meeting is much warmer than anything that has emerged so far from the South African side. The South Africans have not yet elaborated on the terms of the last Friday's communiqué, which did little more than record the fact of the meeting and spoke neutrally of a frank and useful exchange of views.

The South African assessment may become clearer after Mr. Botha and Mr. P. R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, who accompanied him to the bush summit, have reported on their talks with President Kaunda to the weekly cabinet meeting on Tuesday. There are also bound to be demands in Parliament for a full statement by the Prime Minister.

One view here is that President Kaunda is attempting to return to the centre stage of Southern African politics after having been pushed into the wings by the victory on Mr. Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe's pre-independence elections over his protégé, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who was further humiliated by being removed from the Zimbabwe coalition Cabinet February.

The Zambian leader is known to be bitter about the lack of appreciation in Harare (formerly Salisbury) for the sacrifices made by Zambia during the seven-year guerrilla war in Rhodesia.

Police in the Ciskei bantustan opened fire and wounded two people when demonstrators attacked cars carrying Chifhe Lermonx Sebe, the president of Ciskei, and cabinet members a graduation ceremony at the black University of Fort Hare for a jubilee ceremony. (Ray Kennedy writes) About 25 of the demonstrators were arrested.

Freetown annuls poll results

Freetown May 2. — Election results in eight of Sierra Leone's 65 constituencies have been annulled because of "serious irregularities" in yesterday's voting to elect a new parliament. A statement from the electoral commission said new elections would be held "as soon as possible".

Although officials refused to describe the irregularities there were numerous reports of fights at polling stations as supporters of candidates attempted to remove or destroy ballot boxes.

The police confirmed reports that supporters of Mr. Alex Stevens, one of President Siaka Stevens' two sons running for parliament, disrupted polling in his Freetown constituency.

In all, four of the 76-year-old President's relatives were first time contenders for parliament standing for the All People's Congress party controlled by the President. One son, Jengo, was returned unopposed along with 18 other candidates. A nephew, Mr. David Mac-Roinah, was defeated in a Freetown constituency.

The election was the first under a new one-party system approved by a popular referendum in 1978 and was intended to do away with electoral violence, a characteristic of Sierra Leone elections since independence from Britain in 1961.

Complete returns are not expected for several days because of poor internal communications. — AP

Soviet Union to reduce agricultural waste

Moscow, May 2. — The Soviet Union, which has suffered three poor grain harvests in a row, announced special measures today to cut agricultural waste this year and combat possible fodder shortages next winter.

Tass reported that the Communist Party and Government had adopted a decree aimed at improving the supply and maintenance of farm machinery and the transport of produce from the fields to storage areas.

It said, the decree also contained other measures to help the harvest but gave no details.

Moscow has yet to announce the final figure for the 1981 grain harvest, but unofficial Soviet and western estimates suggest it was no higher than 170 million tonnes and possibly as low as 150 million. The target was almost 240 million tonnes.

The official press reported that the country this winter but there has been no indication that this has caused any widespread slaughtering of animals.

Moscow is anxious to avoid reducing herds, which take almost 10 years to build up. Today's Tass report gave no details of the special measures planned for next winter.

Soviet officials blame the country's failure to meet its 1981 harvest targets on a drought which affected much

East Timor resists Indonesia

By Our Foreign Staff

Indonesia is trying to force the people of East Timor to take part in this week's presidential election, according to the Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor (Fretilin), which has been carrying out resistance since the Indonesian seizure of the territory in 1975.

Mr. Adilio Araújo, a member of Fretilin's central committee, said in London that the Indonesians were using the election "as a type of plot, to say that even the Timorese are voting for Golkar, the party of President Suharto. He claimed that police on motorcycles were forcing people to join party meetings, and that people who refused to buy T-shirts showing Mr. Suharto's picture were accused of being Fretilin supporters."

Mr. Araújo, who lives in Lisbon, said that resistance in East Timor had been growing since 1980 when it was reorganised after some military setbacks. He claimed that on the last day of 1981 Fretilin carried out a series of attacks in the eastern zone of East Timor, including one on a military barracks in Baguia. This resulted in a mutiny of East Timorese soldiers against their Indonesian officers, who had to escape by helicopter.

President Brezhnev today called for "reason and a sense of responsibility" from governments worldwide to avert a growing threat of nuclear warfare. (AFP reports).

In a letter issued by Tass today to the two co-presidents of a March medical congress for the prevention of nuclear war held in Cambridge, Mr. Brezhnev said that "impassable barriers must be raised immediately" to halt a nuclear war.

An international delegation arrived in Moscow to urge Soviet leaders to seek progress at the United Nations disarmament session in June. (AP reports).

The delegation includes Mr. John Silkin, Labour MP for Deptford, Mr. Douglas Roche of Canada, Señor Echeverría Alvarez of Mexico, Mr. N. K. Salve of India, and Mr. Une Ekeke of Nigeria.

Chad fighting

Ndjamena. — Shooting broke out at the weekend, spreading fears of a resumption of the civil war in Chad. The exchange of fire began when armed elements refused to hand over requisitioned military vehicles.

Maclean quits

Harare. — General Sandy Maclean, aged 50, a former commander of the Rhodesian Army who was appointed as head of Zimbabwe's defence force after independence is to retire after less than a year in the post.

Francis seized

Mulhouse, France. — Customs officers on the French-Swiss border seized 510,000 francs (about £46,000) from a Turkish imam, collected in France on behalf of Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister.

Thai record

Bangkok. — Thailand's Population and Community Development Association claimed a world record of 658 vasectomies performed in one day.

Oslo explosion

Oslo. — A nightwatchman was injured by broken glass and dozens of windows were smashed by an explosion in front of the Norwegian Storting (parliament) building in Oslo.

Iran claims it reached Iraq border

Beirut, May 2. — Iran today claimed that its forces had fought through to the Iraqi frontier on the southern front on the third day of its most ambitious campaign of the 19-month-old Gulf war.

Iraq, which suffered serious reverses in the last Iranian offensive in central Khuzestan six weeks ago, said it had defeated the Iranian attack. But the claim contradicts a report 24 hours earlier that it had definitely "crushed" the Iranian troops.

The Iranian attack began shortly after midnight of Friday, and is codenamed Operation Jerusalem. In a clear reference to the importance Tehran places on the offensive.

After sending reinforcements across the Karun river just inside the border on Saturday, Iran claimed its forces made a new push at 1.00am this morning and reached the border near the town of Hoseyniyeh, 40 miles north of the crucial port of Khorramshahr, and Garmsht, 15 miles north of the port on the Shatt al Arab waterway. Sovereignty over the estuary is Iraq's main demand in the war.

Iran claimed that 6,000 Iraqis were killed in the offensive. Tehran has also invited foreign reporters to Iran to visit the battlefield to "see the destruction of the Iraqi army in southern Iran and interview captive Iraqi commanders and inspect some 4,000 military personnel captured".

Iraqi forces, however, claimed they had repulsed the Iranian attacks and launched a counter offensive, according to the official Iraqi News Agency. The Iraqi high command, which on Saturday said more than 12,000 Iraqis had died in the latest offensive, UPI and Reuters.



May Day salute: President Brezhnev at the parade in Moscow's Red Square.

Violence spoils May Day

Lisbon, May 2. — The Portuguese Government is to prosecute leaders of communist-dominated CGTP-Inter-sindical trade union federation, accusing them of being responsible for May Day riots which left two people dead in Oporto early yesterday.

The CGTP executive has said it will call for a general strike in protest against the two dead and more than 80 injured as a result of police intervention with firearms.

The government statement came after an emergency meeting at the home of Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemho, the Prime Minister.

The incidents occurred when CGTP militants claimed the right to hold their May Day celebrations in Oporto's main square, as they had last year. Colonel Antonio Rocha Pinto, Oporto's civil governor, said they were turned down this year because the Socialist union, UGT, applied first. The militants clashed with police when they tried to invade the square and break up the UGT festivities.

Madrid: Six people were taken to hospital after police fired rubber bullets and made baton charges to halt May

Day parades in northern Spain by Basques chanting support for separatist guerrillas.

Also in the north, a bomb wrecked Socialist Party offices in Tolosa, and police defused two bombs at Socialist offices in San Sebastian and at Communist trade union offices in Renteria, near Bilbao.

In the Canary Island town of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, a bomb seriously damaged a monument to troops killed fighting on the side of General Franco in the Spanish civil war.

Frankfurt: Football hooligans clashed with a peaceful May Day rally here yesterday in a day of disturbances centred on the all-Bavaria West German Cup Final. Shouting "Sieg Heil", the hooligans wrested trade union posters from members and began fights with the demonstrators.

Throughout the day 138 people were injured and 92 temporarily detained. Thirty had to be treated in hospital. Munich won the cup for the sixth time, beating Nuremberg 4-2 on aggregate.

MOSCOW: President Brezhnev, looking reasonably

well, joined his Soviet Politburo colleagues in Red Square for a May Day rally dominated by slogans calling for world peace and criticizing Western arms strategy.

The 10 members of the Communist Party's inner cabinet who stood alongside him included Mr. Andrei Kirilenko, a party secretary reappearing after a two-month absence.

In what has become a regular feature since the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, ambassadors from most Nato and Western countries boycotted the parade.

Harare: May Day in Zimbabwe was marked with promises of increased workers' control of the economy and calls for discipline among workers.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, told a big rally here the growing participation of workers in the management of businesses would be assured by "management committees".

Washington: Nearly 80 people were arrested during disorderly and sometimes violent May Day demonstrations by socialist and pro-communist groups.

Vietnamese fire kills 20 Cambodians

From Neil Kelly Bangkok, May 2

More than 40 rounds fired by Vietnamese heavy artillery killed 20 Cambodians in their village near the Thai border yesterday. At least 50 others were wounded. Most of the casualties were civilians under the control of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The village of San Rorcha Ngan is an important stronghold of the Front whose leader, Mr. Son Sann, a former Prime Minister, had just returned to the village from visits to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, where he had talks about the long-delayed formation of a coalition Government of the three factions opposing Vietnamese rule in Cambodia.

Gandhi bans Sikh extremist groups

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, May 2

Communal violence, Political and religious extremism has led to murders by fanatics, the hijacking of an airliner and bombings.

Trouble erupted again last week when Dal Khalsa members placed the heads of cows outside Hindu Temples in amritsar, a calculated insult. The aim was to incite Hindus to attack Sikhs in the hope the Sikhs would be driven into the militants' camp.

There was trouble on 20 Punjab towns as Sikhs and Hindus fought. Police had to open fire to control the mobs, one person was killed.

Among other grievance the militants complain about the sale of tobacco in the Sikh golden temple in amritsar. Tobacco being offensive to Sikhs. The state government is now prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, liquor and meat in the neighbourhood.

The state and central governments take a serious view of tensions and political feuding in Punjab, in part because of its sensitive position on the Pakistan border. The troubles are an offshoot of the discontent felt by members of the Sikh community that they do not get a fair deal from the Delhi government.

The exclusively Sikh Akali party has fallen out with the government and has been using the Khalistan issue as a veiled threat.

CALCUTTA. Police have arrested 106 people in connection with the killing of 17 members of a controversial religious sect here (Reuters reports). Angry crowds in the southern outskirts of Ananda, Margha (Path of Bliss) with members of spears, knives and iron bars following rumours that they had kidnapped children.

Moscow to pay bill for submarine

Stockholm. — The Soviet Union has agreed to pay Sweden 1.7m kronor (£170,000), the cost of salvaging one of its submarines which caused an international incident when it ran aground on rocks off the main southern Swedish naval base of Karlskrona last autumn (Christopher Mosey writes).

The Swedish Foreign Ministry said Sweden's ambassador in Moscow had been told by a Soviet Foreign Ministry official that the bill would be paid.

Spanish civil guard shot

Bilbao. — A paramilitary civil guard on duty at the police headquarters in Ondarra was killed by a gunman who fired several pistol bullets at him and escaped in an awaiting car.

No one has taken responsibility for the attack but police believe it was the work of ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Former Dacca minister jailed

Dacca. — Mr. Jamaluddin Ahmed, Bangladesh's former deputy Prime Minister, is to serve seven years in prison for profiting through corruption and the misuse of power.

Mr. Jamaluddin, who headed the Industries Ministry under President Zia ur-Rahman, was also ordered by a military tribunal to pay a fine of 1 million taka (about £27,500).

Aircraft crash kills four

Bowling Green, Ohio. — Four people died in a private aircraft when it crashed into a block of student flats and exploded. The two-storey building caught fire but only one woman was believed to be inside and she escaped serious injury.

Unity supporter

Peking. — Mr. Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, told Mr. Pierre Werner, the Luxembourg Prime Minister, that he was an enthusiastic supporter of a united Europe, the New China news agency said.

Spit and polish

Peking. — Anyone caught spitting or littering in Peking streets after July 1 will be fined. Hygiene police will enforce the laws and each district must clean its streets by 6.30 am, the New China news agency said.

Chad fighting

Ndjamena. — Shooting broke out at the weekend, spreading fears of a resumption of the civil war in Chad. The exchange of fire began when armed elements refused to hand over requisitioned military vehicles.

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THE ARTS

Brian Wenham, Controller of BBC2, believes high-quality television can survive the next ten years in spite of the massive technological and commercial expansion of the industry. After that he is not so sure.

Bryan Appleyard interviews him about the future of British television.

Defender of the Reithian faith

Brian Wenham, Controller of BBC2, is doing more than trotting out the company line when he says "My view is that in 10 years' time the BBC will still be seen to be the cornerstone of British television." He is in reality brandishing an article of the old Reithian faith in the face of a technological and commercial onslaught of a scale at which the industry can only guess. But all are agreed that the combined effects of cable, satellite, breakfast and Channel Four will be very far-reaching indeed. It is accepted that nothing will ever be the same again, but it is not yet known whether anything will be quite as good.

British television, it is routinely asserted, is the best in the world. The strange mix of advertising revenue and licence fee has survived for 25 years and has proved sufficiently flexible to finance a third, and this autumn, a fourth channel. In surviving it has maintained standards far above any offered elsewhere by free-wheeling fully commercial systems or by more state-controlled systems.

That quality has largely been maintained during the slow, considered expansion of the last quarter-century. But the impending revolution is going to be very rapid indeed. Quite apart from the conventional expansions of Channel Four and breakfast, the possibilities arising from satellite and cable television in conjunction with the growth in the numbers of home videos are almost infinite, with up to 100 channels as well as vast quantities of service material and rented or bought feature films all being offered for piping into the humble domestic box. The fear is that this revolution will signal the end of high-quality British television.

Wenham's thoughts on the subject are perhaps the most relevant of all. He has held his present job for four years and at the age of 45 is now maturing out of the role of whizz-kid into that of mandarin. His achievement in those four years has been to raise BBC2's audience share from 8 per cent to 12 per cent without noticeably denting the quality. He did it by changing the staple programme like *From the World About Us*, but by skilled use of the early evening to lure audiences away from the

predominantly news and current affairs scheduling of the other two channels. He has thus established BBC2 as a genuine alternative, switched on at some stage by 80 per cent of the population rather than a remote Radio 3-type zone largely unexplored by the masses.

His success has aroused the usual mixture of suspicion, envy and speculation within and without the corporation. "Clever" is an epithet that generally springs to people's lips, and there is a substantial body of Wenham lore. But he was chief of the big reshuffle of BBC Four, it is this year and, as for the job of director-general of the IBA, he firmly maintains he never applied and never considered it.

So Wenham remains at BBC2, dug in behind a 12 per cent share and maintained quality and the assault of the future. Breakfast television from either the BBC or ITV — "Jaybreak" — he calls the latter — provides no ratings problems. Wenham does not necessarily see a dilution of the quality of each broadcast minute but as a potential increase in the opportunities to view via repeats, television of complete sports events and so on. In the video field, hiring of feature films will also have the effect of snatching audiences away from cinema to television. Such developments are all advances rather than dilutions, but still quality costs money at a time when the holders of the purse-strings are likely to be more distracted by those increases in broadcast time and in technological developments.

"The heartland of the problem is the business of how you make quality drama and quality entertainment and there you are in fact dealing with the same problem as the film industry, the same problem David Puttnam faced in dealing with *Chariots of Fire*. That problem is how you actually get the finance together to make programmes which cannot be made on the cheap."

So the creators have to continue to struggle both for in-house funds and for co-production money. The latter carries with it the danger that the BBC will find itself tailoring programmes for foreign markets. So far Wenham is sure this has not happened and anyway, far from buying bland mid-Atlantic products the Ameri-

cans appear to like best the kind of specifically British product which the producers appear most keen to make. It is highly convenient but apparently true.

But strategically Wenham's eye is on the wider of the British consumer. The total amount of cash going into our television from advertising and licence fee is currently around £1,000m, a pathetically small sum in view of the medium's importance in society and in terms of the total of leisure spending.

"Everything that the public puts into television, including rentals of films for video recorders, hardly tott up per individual to what people spend in a couple of hours in the pub. Television's incursion into the total leisure budget is very tiny. With subscription systems for feature films or services you may be unleashing a whole new sum of money which will far outstrip the sorts of figures we are talking about at the moment. It is possible to devise ways whereby the citizen's domestic budget can be tapped for a great deal more money to go back into the industry."

Such services, however, lead into the delicate area of first and second class viewers. First class viewers will be prepared to pay for the up-market services. So television quality may have to be directly paid for by a man in the past, and by fewer people.

As for the BBC-IBA duopoly Wenham suggests that the Government decision to allocate the first two satellite channels to the BBC indicates a commitment to the present structure and thus to the best interests of the viewer. It is a structure which has never succumbed fully to the mindless pursuit of ratings; even in the case of the ITV companies their contract with the IBA is primarily to make programmes and only secondarily to make money, though their shareholders might think differently.

So the Wenham view — or Wenvision as it would probably be called inside the corporation — is that the structure is still alive and looks good for another decade. That structure carries with it all the moral and qualitative forces which have so far shielded British television against its ruin. Co-productive money and the tax and

levy holiday of Channel Four are additional fortifications for the time being. But economists might recognize the beginnings of a familiar pattern — a rapid expansionary period in which product design is paramount and money is plentiful which is then followed by the perception that all baked beans or cars or television programmes are much the same and price becomes the critical factor. From within the business Wenham has a premonition of the same process from another angle.

"I would guess that in 10 years' time television will be no less good in the variety of what it does. In 20 years' time I'm actually much less sure about it. The reason is that satellite developments are all perfectly understandable in terms of simply another knob on the television. But what cable will do in the long term we actually move to a position of 100 channels or whatever, is to bring with it the



Photograph of Brian Wenham by Malcolm Clarke

implication that television actually becomes less significant. I think if I had a machine in the house which brought me 30 to 40 or 100 channels it would be a machine that mattered less to me."

Fragmentation, in other words, may not be round the corner but it is not far off. In that context Wenham is perhaps best seen not as one of the media whizz-kids destined to take television into the next millennium but as a defender of the Reithian faith, reformed by post-Suez pragmatism.

The Reithian legacy is not after all a legacy which says you must aspire to a wide variety of things all of the time. If the professional camaraderie surrounding programme-making here began to go sour then I would be genuinely worried. But look at the schedules. What keeps them going is not an executive decision by me or by anybody else, it is the actual people who wish to make programmes."

Television Missing world

"On with the motley, eh, Nye?" murmurs a *Daily Herald* reporter as he pins a Labour rosette to the lapel of Aneurin Bevan. At least that is what he did in Paul Ferris's "drama-documentary" Nye (BBC 1); it is important to bear in mind the fictional element in these cases. The speeches, of course, were taken from the life. But we have to rely on the quality of Ferris's research and the extent of his sympathy with Bevan's personality for the truth or otherwise of the personal and political background which inspired them.

In the event he was hampered by the refusal of Jennie Lee, Bevan's widow, to cooperate in the preparation of the play, though she did speak at length to John Hartley, the actor who plays her late husband. Whatever advice or insights she gave him appeared to have worked. Hartley came up with as good a piece of impersonation as I think that has sprung from television's attempts to recreate history.

Periodically impersonation gave way to something better when Hartley blended the stammer, the physical clumsiness and the emotional stress into a real man. But a personal world was always missing, a shortcoming which which Ferris attempted to cope by fixing his gaze firmly on the Labour Party conference of 1950 when Bevan abandoned political instinct in favour of "statesmanship" by speaking in favour of nuclear weapons. To this crucial episode he affixed his structure of flashbacks and flash-forwards, tying youthful experiences to mature conviction and mental turmoil in a routine but reasonably convincing way.

The result was inevitably schematic in the extreme: bad experience with the colliery doctor leads to Bevan's determination to launch the National Health service and so on. But history requires a sketchy quality to allow it to become myth and myth is what Bevan



John Hartley as Bevan

indisputably has become, even to the extent of modifying the present from beyond the grave — what is Tony Benn, after all, but a product of Nye's imagination? Perhaps politics requires the simplification of myth but drama needs more. Ferris failed to deliver.

All in all it was a good weekend for the Left on television. Not only was Nye mythologized but there was also Jerusalem's Army (ITV), the latest injection of socialism into the commercial network by the pinks at Central.

Put together by Steve Timmins, it was a Jew Littlewood-type collage on the subject of mass unemployment. William Beveridge was his hero with his belief that government does hold the key to full employment as shown by the effectiveness of the wartime economy. Unfortunately broadcasting this weekend carried the implication that events in the South Atlantic may thereby have a silver lining, but that could not be helped. Indeed the broadcast was interspersed with ITN news-flash about the fighting around the Falklands. Beveridge's words were thus given a rather startling and appalling immediacy.

As well as the usual archive footage and Theatre Workshop-style dramatizations, there were also some neo-Belean animations to accompany the persistent use of "And did those feet..." But this sort of self-consciously lively assemblage requires the touch of a Littlewood if we are not to feel patronized, and that was missing. The cartoons did add an imaginative embellishment but they failed to blend organically with the rhetorical structure on which they were imposed.

Were they ironic, bathetic commentaries on the failure to create a new Jerusalem or were they genuine visualizations of the aspirations of the working class? Either way it demonstrated a curious tendency amongst the Left to adopt mystical imagery. Nye's brief rhapsody betrayed the same habit even if it was invented by Ferris.

The truth is, of course, that if William Blake were alive today he would probably vote for either the Tories or Bill Roake. But we should not carp about Socialism's happy media carnival — on with the motley, eh, Nye?

Bryan Appleyard

Theatre Nowhere for the lad to turn

W.C.P.C.

Half Moon

Just why Nigel Williams' W.C.P.C. has been rebounding from nervous management for the past five years I am at a loss to understand, as it is by far the most flattering picture of Britain's police I have yet seen in the theatre.

True, it is set largely in public lavatories and features a Vice Squad so keen on "penetrating the opposition" that they are indistinguishable from their quarry, apart from those fetching uniforms. But they are a very friendly crowd, held together by bonds of more than institutional loyalty, and you never see them doing anything cruel. They even have a good word for Fleet Street: "Fundamentally a decent body of men", as the Commander handsomely puts it.

No, Mr Williams' villain is not the force, but a young rookie seconded to the lavatorial beat and keen as mustard to get the country back on the heterosexual rails. PC Simon is not exactly a hero, but a young man, a believer in the letter of the law, and his story is one that leads from disenchantment to derangement.

We first see him, pencil poised over his notebook, taking instruction in Toilet Procedure from a sergeant unversed in the lavatorial Wimbledon Common and the best suburban addresses in the King's Road; as he shortly proves under Simon's flabbergasted gaze by conducting an ardently reciprocated conquest of a Chief Jockey. Simon promptly discloses this scandalous episode to the fatherly Chief Superintendent, only to learn of the Super's doings with a pair of Swiss travel agents on a Majorcan beach. He then lays his can of worms under the nose of the Commander,



Beautiful casting: Phil Smeeton and Robert Stephens

who instantly holds a court of inquiry, sentencing the culprits to a 24-hour suspension on full pay.

There is nowhere for poor Simon to turn. His fellow constables are spending their nights at the ballet and writing reviews for *Gay News*, and when the Commander pinches his cheek and invites him on a walking holiday, Simon makes his great decision. "There are honest coppers, and I'm going out to find one", he announces, and walks out past the kilted manservant.

By this time it is clear that Mr Williams is not in the business of social criticism or unmasking law-enforcement as a mirror image of crime. W.C.P.C. is simply an anarchic comedy, based on the interesting device of reversing the usual balance of sympathy between the

City of London Sinfonia/Hickox

Barbican Hall

However the weather curbed outdoor adventure, at least the English pastoral scene could be enjoyed vicariously in the warmth of east London's vast new palace of culture on Friday night when the City of London Sinfonia, under Richard Hickox, played works by Elgar, Vaughan Williams and Finzi — artfully offset by Purcell and early Britten.

Curiosity about the Barbican itself no doubt drew some of the encouragingly large audience. But the growing reputation of the group itself must not be underestimated. Always in the closest rapport with his players, Mr Hickox has the gestures to get precisely what he wants. His tingling rhythm could scarcely have failed to ensure first-class ensemble. Woe betide any visiting chamber orchestra not similarly secure, for the hall exposes every internal detail with the clarity of an X-ray.

Partly because of the acoustics, but equally, I suspect, by reason of the conductor's special fellow-feeling, nothing was unenjoyable. The Purcell enjoyed, with a suite from *The Faery Queen* unconsciously refreshing for its light, textural transparency and springy step. In the G minor Chacony subtle shades of an equally well-sixed unbroken flow (though now and again the harpsichordist was again rather than heard). Britten's colourfully scored *Simple Symphony* emerged with an equally well-sixed uninflated freshness of sonority as well as rhythmic piquancy.

If the more expansive ruminations of Vaughan Wil-

liams (the "Rhosymedre" Prelude), Elgar and Gerald Finzi would have sometimes benefited from a fuller, warmer tonal glow, in this, more tangibly English music, too, there was a compensatory clarity — not least in the tripping fugue semiquavers of Elgar's Introduction and Allegro. In Finzi's Clarinet Concerto one or two more urgent climaxes sounded undernourished. But Jack Brymer's caressing soft tone and fluid phrasing worked wonders for the tranquillity at the music's heart.

Joan Chissell

CBSO/Clebury

Town Hall, Birmingham

Voyage is the theme linking the three movements of *Gong-Tormented Sea*, John Joubert's 40-minute choral symphony commissioned by the Feeney Trust and given his first performance by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Chorus at the Town Hall on Thursday. The poetry — Whitman, Roy Campbell and Yeats (the last line of *Byzantium* gives the work its title) is well chosen but unluckily one is never quite sure in which direction Joubert is heading musically.

The composer is the victim of his own complexity of purpose, seeking to use the work as the base from which to explore musically the visionary, the autobiographical, the metaphysical and the straight-forwardly descriptive and ends up achieving confusion. The plan might have succeeded if handled with masterly simplicity, with the brush employed in clean, definite lines, but that is not

Kenneth Loveland

John Lill

Queen Elizabeth Hall

John Lill on Thursday gave the second of eight recitals in which he is to play 32 of Beethoven's piano sonatas. Insofar as he performed three early works and one from the middle period, his programme did not suggest the full scope of this great cycle. But it was very enjoyable just the same, because he was fully in command, entirely the master of all the relevant keyboard problems.

In the Sonata Op 2 No 3,

Max Harrison

Dance

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden

Festival Ballet

Coliseum

Advertisements for the Royal Ballet's new programme at Covent Garden describe Giselle as the greatest romantic ballet. Is it? My money would be on Bournonville, perhaps for *La Sylphide*, probably *Napoli*. But the claim and the comparison both draw attention to a weakness which this production of *Giselle* shares with most others, that it pays too little regard to the romantic spirit. Curiously, it is not a modern look at the style of the 1841 original that we are given, but a daisy manner hovering somewhere halfway between then and now.

In Saturday's performance,

followed a revival by Kirsten Ralov of the duet from Bournonville's *Flower Festival at Genzano*. Ralov's version of the piece is nearer to the mainstream tradition than the one by Erik Bruhn which used to be given some years ago at Covent Garden. Lesley Collier and Stephen Jefferies, both tackling it for the first time, rose happily to its quick, bouncy choreography and playfully flirtatious mood.

In the afternoon, Festival Ballet's announced cast of its two young Italian soloists, Calderini and Bellezza, was prevented by injury from dancing *The Sleeping Beauty*. It might have been courteous to those spectators who had booked specially to see their London debut in the ballet to have made an announcement explaining the change.

I must say that, with only a few exceptions, the performance looked rather shabby. Presumably David Coleman's unruly tempt must take a large share of the blame for

the untidy, out-of-time dancing in the grand waltz; but there is no excuse for the four suitors who turned the Rose Adagio into farce with their bizarre characterizations (querulous, effeminate or decrepit), nor for the young man in the ensemble who mimed wild astonishment at every step in Aurora's solo immediately following.

On the credit side, apart from the stylish playing of Jonas Kaage and an authoritative though tense Patricia Ruanne in the leads, I admired Marc du Bouy's flashing Prizos holes as Bluebird and the poise, charm and style of Mireille Bourgeois leading the Prologue diversement, though several of her followers seemed out of their depth. It also seems to me an odd idea to have *Carabosse* played in drag, since the drama of the production depends partly on having her and the Lilac Fairy as opponents on equal terms.

John Percival

Bumps and Knots

Lyric, Hammersmith

It looks as if *Bumps and Knots* may not run much longer than this notice. There was obviously a time when a brighter future was envisioned. The settings by themselves suggest an enthusiasm that usually means a West End transfer. Grant Hicks has provided colourful and mobile designs that even dance with the company in the first part of the show. *Bumps*. As part of the design, Tim Bickerton has ingeniously constructed a giant illuminated Wurliizer organ, and an even more giant hand with a paintbrush that concludes *Bumps* by painting a cubist backdrop. Unfortunately, when the hand has writ and moved on, it is suddenly clear how little substance has been provided.

Bumps is really a theatrical experiment in music, movement and composition, devised by Cheryl McFadden and Edward Petherbridge. Actors pop up in bright costumes and painted faces claiming to be musicians seeking their rehearsal hall. "Rush forward in single file", they are told, amid similar daft injunctions. And the truth is the stage pictures they make are hand-on and the company works hard to extract humour from the thin material, often succeeding. In a studio theatre it might not have found the same jolting, but more joltingly, it would have found a sympathetic audience, the young and growing body of spectators who do not discriminate between dance and drama and who welcome inventiveness for its own sake.

Knots is another matter.

Years ago Mr Petherbridge adapted R. D. Laing's book of social and psychological tangles into a performance for the Actors Company. As I remember it that performance stayed close to the tricky exchanges of misunderstanding that Dr Laing had distilled into tart dialogue. Now it drifts very far away from meaning into minor and music. It has become an abstraction with no governing form.

Again the performers, including Mr Petherbridge, give it moment to moment interest, but the lethargy is built in. However energetically such talented actors as Jacqueline Reddin or Ian McNeice work, it is the idea that has grown tired over the years. Boredom is the final, lamentable achievement, of much dedicated labour.

Ned Chaillet

What the real Labour Party can learn from the real Nye

by Neil Kinnock

Aneurin Bevan was enthralled. And, as producer Richard Lewis, author Paul Ferris and actor John Hartley brilliantly showed in last night's television film, he was also truculent, tortured, generous and vain, romantic and gentle, rough and righteous. Most of all, he was right.

He was right to believe that the object of socialism is individual emancipation. He was right to assert that real political liberty is not possible without economic equity and that economic democracy is piracy. He was right to believe that such freedom can only be won and safeguarded for the mass of the people by collective and cooperative means.

He was right to understand the strength of the forces ranged against that purpose and right to attack them with the weapons of mockery and insult, right to undermine them by charm and concession, right to embarrass them with mutiny and expose them with "scrupulous passion".

Of course he did not overthrow those forces. That task is beyond one man or one time. He had to leave that enterprise to succeeding generations, though not before he had armed them with inspiration and strengthened them with rationality.

How well has the Labour movement used that legacy? Twenty-two years after his death Aneurin Bevan is, in some important respects, vindicated and glorified. Michael Foot, Bevan's comrade in arms, heart and mind, is leader of the Labour Party. The upsurge of the 1950s left a taste for tolerance in the 1960s, and the broad church and capjoling whims of the last 20 years could be counted as one of Bevan's memorials. Bevanite policies of democratic socialism make prominent appearances in Labour's economic strategy and in the commitments to rescue and rebuild the welfare state and



"UGH! BEVANITES!!"

initiatives. But he would obviously feel at home among the policies of the Labour Party. How would he feel among the ideologies that now seem to swirl around the Labour movement? Has the memory of his rebellious obscurity his lessons of pragmatism? Has the clarion rhetoric been more important than the thinking behind it?

The great mass of the Labour Party would not think so. They enjoyed the poetry of Bevan's politics. But their greatest admiration is reserved for the socialist political leader who was the "partner of social realities". Nonconformity wins affection. Ministerial doggedness earns admiration. Bevan is listened to and learned from because he combined the two.

Labour people remember with glee the way Bevan swaggered in front of the enemy. They recall with even greater delight that he did not patronise them with "false categories" and "familiar echoes from the past" to get an easy cheer.

He could boil blood with the evidence of misery, split sides with his jests and make spirits soar with his visions. But "the philosophy of democratic socialism," he said, "is essentially cool in temper".

"Because it knows that all political action must be a choice between a number of possible alternatives, it eschews all absolute prescriptions and final decisions... and accepts the obligation to bear the pains of rejecting what is not practicable or less desirable."

Bevan infuriated and thrilled with polemic. But he menaced and inspired because he was systematic. Not everyone in the Labour Party admires those coupled qualities. Some never did.

There is, and was, some belief that the appetite for socialism can be created out of greed. There is, and was, some belief that empty stomachs are a prerequisite of socialist revolt. There is, and



Above: John Hartley as the look-alike Nye Bevan in the TV documentary, and left: how cartoonist Cummings saw Bevan in the Daily Express in 1957

given situation knowing all the time that if this be pushed too far it falls into error, so it cannot use spray-on populism.

"It struggles against the evils that flow from private property yet realises that all forms of private property are not necessarily evil," so it must not be totalitarian.

"It must achieve passion in action in the pursuit of qualified judgments," so it must be virile and calm.

"It must know how to enjoy the struggle, whilst recognising that progress is not the elimination of the struggle but rather a change in its terms," so its every victory is the beginning of another battle.

Hard work. But outside the fringe factions those Bevanite maxims are still the mission and the method of the Labour Party membership.

They are defined in a constitution which stipulates that the party is parliamentary, collectivist, libertarian, internationalist and socialist.

More important, they are upheld in a party which realises that the mass "are reality," that the purpose of socialist political activity is to advance their interests and the means of socialist power is through gaining their understanding, participation and support.

And doing it again and again.

Aneurin Bevan did not invent that. But he did preach and practise it better than anyone else in Britain has ever done. That is what made him different enough to be remembered. That is why he will always be important enough to be used.

The author is Labour MP for Bedford.

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Tacitus through the looking glass

The most important work done in any generation is the creative writing by its poets, philosophers, historians and serious novelists. I can see that a literary editor is expected to make that kind of plucking remark. But it is true, anyway.

This week Stuart Evans published with the help of the Arts Council a serious novel (*Temporality*, Harcourt, £5.95), which I think and hope may become one of the abstruse and brief chronicles of our times, if people are still reading a century from now.

It is a novel of ideas set in Oxford, Jilly, Westminster, Highgate and other such aluminous towers. You might think, when you start reading it, that it is about social, moral, intellectual and political collapse in contemporary Britain. But it has deeper and stranger roots than that.

Stuart is haunted by the past as well as distressed by the present. There is a close and deliberate analogy with first century Rome under the tyranny of Domitian. The major figure of the Oxford law don is Tacitus; the despotic literary lum is the poet Martial, for whom Stuart, a passionate man, cherishes an irrational hatred.

Then, six months later, a BBC studio manager came back from leave and a posting, and found the suitcase full of manuscripts in his cupboard, where he had locked it after finding it lying around and deeming it important. So *The Caves of Alienation* was published after all.

When not writing some of our fiction made to last, Stuart is a senior producer for Schools Broadcasting of BBC radio. It must be the best job in broadcasting. This week he is producing *Pygmalion*, his hope has been an orderly maze of diagrams and tables in different coloured inks drawing contemporary parallels from the past. All the time, come from a sentence, an archaeological article about history older than Tacitus: the megalithic sites of Europe, and in particular Windmill Hill.

More coloured charts to illustrate the structure of the sequence novels one and two are more images of novels five and six. The third one, published on Thursday, is the pivotal book, and a mirror image of itself. Stuart has a mind that structures and strategises, that leaves ordinary men gasping.

I first met him vicariously through his work five years ago, when, as one of the chain-gang of *Times* fiction reviewers, I was given his novel *The Caves of Alienation* to review. An extraordinary, intricate book about a literary giant who retires to Wales to die. It is a patchwork of extracts from Caradoc's five novels, reviews of them in the *TLF*, radio and television interviews with the author, poems, and so on. I liked it, and understood it in parts; but not the structure entirely.

What I had not realised was that Stuart does not believe in quoting an extract from a novel without writing the whole novel. So he had written all five of Caradoc's novels, all the reviews, interviews, poems, and then taken extracts from them to make *The Caves of Alienation*.

He carried all his precious manuscripts around with him in a suitcase; he does not like carbon paper. Just when it was finished, he lost it. Five years' obsessive work and not a copy in the world, not even of the structure charts.

You and I would have gone home and shot ourselves; or at least taken up some more profitable, less demanding work, like a paper round. Stuart, a passionate man, cherishes an irrational hatred.

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Budapest

The Christian pacifism which is fuelling anti-nuclear movements across Europe has sprung up among Catholics in Hungary, and is being bitterly fought by their church.

It is spreading among the more radically-minded of several thousand tiny Catholic groups which were formed during the long years of religious persecution, meeting secretly in one another's houses to pray, meditate, hear Mass and keep the faith alive.

Although the official church, to which about 60 per cent of Hungarians theoretically belong, has enjoyed relative freedom for the past 10 years of so, these groups still flourish, suspected by the hierarchy and the state alike, who feel they elude their control.

Both are alarmed above all by a growing constellation of about 130 groups inspired by Father György Bulányi, a stocky, white-haired priest in his early sixties, who believes Catholics should live like Christ and his disciples, poor, humble and non-violent.

In the past 18 months the non-violence among his 1,500 or so followers has developed into demands - considered rank mutiny in a communist state - to do social work instead of compulsory military service. Several have been jailed for refusing to serve and for tests have been suspended for preaching conscientious objection.

Bishops and state have also been disturbed by the

Why Hungary's priest of peace is at war with his bishops

occasional sudden appearance of many thousands of young Catholics, summoned by a kind of bush telegraph, at pilgrimage places to pray, sing and discuss non-violence.

At present the groups are mainly opposed to bearing arms. Although they object to Soviet as well as western missiles, nuclear weapons are not an issue among Hungarians, who seem to have a greater fear of conventional war.

Radical and moderate Hungarian clergy alike are convinced that it is a spontaneous phenomenon, not influenced by the West. But at the same time they see it as the Hungarian version of a spirit which, like the 1968 student unrest, is spreading across the continent and which shows that, although militarily divided, Europe is still very much a living entity.

The mood is somewhat similar to that in the Netherlands, where religious objections have so far prevented the government from accepting Nato missiles.

In West Germany, Christians, ecologists and left-wingers, one of the main threads in the peace movement which is challenging the government's defence policy and souring relations



Cardinal Lékai: accused of servility to the state

says: "Thousands of years of common European history cannot be wiped out in 37 years of division."

The pacifism of Father Bulányi and his followers has set off a tense, three-sided struggle between themselves, the conservative church hierarchy and the regime.

While the groups insist their motives are purely religious, the state sees them as clear political opposition. But cleverly, instead of cracking down and damaging its own relatively liberal image, it is exerting immense pressure on the bishops to stamp it out themselves.

Mr Imre Miklos, the State Secretary for church questions, says airily: "This is an internal affair of the church." But he is believed to have warned the bishops that there will be no further improvements in the church's still very difficult existence unless they succeed.

So while the East German Protestant bishops are defending their pacifists, the Hungarian Catholic hierarchy has angrily attacked Father Bulányi and demanded that he come to heel. It avoids mentioning non-violence, but accuses him instead of "erroneous theological teachings". The accusation has been rejected by

passively to accept what he says but to think with our own heads"

Caught between the two millstones is a goodhearted, lovable former parish priest who found himself heading a badly depleted church in an atheist state, desperately short of priests and nuns, its few activities strictly controlled by the state and with religious life more intense in the small groups than in the parishes.

Cardinal Lékai's colleagues suspect that his cautious line is partly prompted by memories of persecution, the years of imprisonment, threats, harassment and fear. He maintains that the church will gain nothing by fighting for everything at once and insists on progress by small steps. But they are so small and slow that even the Vatican itself has urged him to be more courageous.

Even small steps - he wants to be able to ordain more priests, to use lay catechists, to hold religious classes in vicarages instead of the churches where the secret services can keep an eye on them - may come to nothing if Father Bulányi is not tamed.

A split in the church would evidently suit the regime, on the principle of divide and rule, and Father Bulányi and Cardinal Lékai are clearly on a collision course. But Professor Nyiri doubts that it would come to that. "Nobody on either side wants a schism," he says.

Stuart Evans: behind the books, a maze of charts

Philip Howard

Stuart Evans, a man with a mind that structures and strategises, that leaves ordinary men gasping.

I first met him vicariously through his work five years ago, when, as one of the chain-gang of *Times* fiction reviewers, I was given his novel *The Caves of Alienation* to review. An extraordinary, intricate book about a literary giant who retires to Wales to die. It is a patchwork of extracts from Caradoc's five novels, reviews of them in the *TLF*, radio and television interviews with the author, poems, and so on. I liked it, and understood it in parts; but not the structure entirely.

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Tripping into yesterday

In the prewar atmosphere that still prevailed on Friday it seemed appropriate that PHS should take his wife to the tea dance at the Waldorf Hotel. Occasional tea dances proved so popular last year that such old-fashioned fun is now to be a regular attraction on Friday afternoons.

The inaugural session was well-subscribed, partly because management had hired models to attend in period costume. On the dance floor honours were taken by an elderly couple who performed the quickest lock steps that Victor Sylvester used to teach. The waiting lady wore a dress in a colour which Mrs PHS, who has a long memory, identified as magenta.

The Palm Court Quartet asked for requests, but the effect of the first - Amour, Amour - was spoiled by a waiter who dropped a tray-full of china while attempting a solo shimmy through the kitchen doors. When the band broke for tea their unattended microphones performed thunderous electronic drumrolls of their own, sounding unconvincingly like remote bombardment.

Promising that one might meet anybody at such an occasion, the printed menu offered a romantic tale in which a girl called Polly was much taken by a Cedric who had learned to tango in Rio. There was no Cedric on Friday. One feared he had been recalled to the south Atlantic on military duty. The chances looked poor

for a table of three women waiting for an invitation to dance. The only unaccompanied man in sight were two septuagenarians at separate tables. One had his face firmly in a newspaper. The other was asleep.

Eventually some of the women guests turned on the waiters and conspired them to dance. Unfortunately they chose the wrong ones. One of the waiters, who was asked if he was keen to take a turn, he said darkly: "I am trying to avoid it". Press photographers snapped the waiters and models, while guests photographed each other. We waited away while they played tenderly. It all seemed slightly unreal, but so much does nowadays.

It has just been leaked to me that the liaison committee of select committee chairmen will meet on May 13 to discuss the prevention of leaks.

THE TIMES DIARY

Sportsmen who have the misfortune to trip over their guns and put their dogs by mistake may escape the financial penalties of the Theft Act, but they will find their veterinary insurance company have introduced a policy designed specially for working dogs.

soldiers and airmen. The feelings of the former inhabitants were little considered.

This week Mynydd Epynt responds to the firing of guns and rockets as men prepare to help gain for a community 8,000 miles away the "right of self-determination" and the "paramount importance" of their views.

Comrades comic

Those alarmed at Soviet involvement with Argentina may be a little reassured by a collection of underground jokes from the USSR called *Russia Dies Laughing*, which Andre Deutsch publishes this week.

One story has the Soviet ambassador's car bogged down in a mud track up-country in a friendly African state. The natives quickly gather to offer help. "Push," they shout, without moving near the car. "Pull," they chant, not lifting a finger. "What's going on?" demands the infuriated ambassador. "Why are you yelling instead of

former heavyweight champion coming out of Alan Alan's Magic Spot in Southampton Row carrying two bags of tricks. "I've been buying magic because I am magic," he said.

The man in the shop said: "I am showed us a few of the close-tricks he does. His presentation is quite reasonable."

In translation

The Lewis Carroll Society's appeal for £3,000 to commemorate the world's best loved mathematician don in Poets' Corner has brought from the vice-president of the British Computer Society the suggestion that his international appeal stems from the mathematical concepts which underlie *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*. Computer people, she says, read Alice to enhance their conceptual understanding of programming languages.

She adds that Queen Victoria reputedly liked the Alice books so much that she asked for all the author's writings to be obtained for the royal library - and was dismayed to find that most were mathematical treatises. It is a nice story but, alas, not true. Charles Dodgson himself denied it.

Adrian Room, who only last week offered so much enlightenment about the origin of trade names, has also been prompted to give us extra-curricular tuition in the art of translating Carroll. Russian is his chosen language. "It is a matter of matching sense and spirit," he says. So the Mock Turtle's "regular educational course" of "Reeling and Writhing"

ing" together with the branches of arithmetic - Ambition, Discretion, Uglification and Derision - involves similarly distorting *Grammatika i Literatura* to make "*Kramatika i Litiratura*" (suggesting chromatography and the tackling of a ship) while *Strohenie, Vychitanie, Umnazhenie i Delenie* emerges as "*Stroshenie, Nepochitanie*" (disrespect), "*Glupozhenie*" (stiffness) and "*Belenie*" (bleaching). I still say it is not easy.

Discordant note

The release of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's debut recording as a pianist has been marred by an accident to one of his concert partners. Justus Frantz, who recorded Mozart's concerto for three pianos with Schmidt and Christoph Eschenbach at Abbey Road four days before Christmas has broken his back in a car accident in Peking.

The extent of permanent damage is not yet known, and Frantz is now being treated in a hospital outside Cologne, where the chancellor has visited him twice.

John Willan, who produced the concerto recording for EMI, says that Schmidt, having spent hours rehearsing his part, was amazed to hear that the London Philharmonic Orchestra had no rehearsal at all.

After the session the Chancellor called for fish and chips and a pot of tea. He was invited to learn that the piano in which he had played was inaugurated 50 years earlier by Sir Edward Elgar conducting his Pomp and Circumstance marches. "Nowadays,"

Militant candidate

One of the most virulent and angry orators of the black rights movement, Roy Sawh, is to contest the parliamentary by-election in Bruce Douglas-Mann's constituency, Mitcham and Morden. Sawh will fight on behalf of a coalition of ethnic associations, including the West Indian Standing Conference, the Confederation of Indian Organizations, and the Standing Conference of Pakistani Organizations.

Sawh, a Guyanese who was at one time an associate of Michael X, the Black Power leader hanged for murder in Trinidad in 1955, says that "one tenth of the electorate is coloured. We are already at work in the constituency," he says.

Sawh makes regular appearances at Speakers' Corner and contributes a weekly column to *Caribbean Times*. His object, he says, is to bring parliamentary representation to three million of the population who at present have no voice. In the very unlikely event of his being elected, he would be the first coloured MP since the Communist Shapurji Saklatvala, relinquished North Battersea in 1929.

Quiz answers

1. Israeli soldiers.
 2. The Colorado beetle.
 3. The Alice books.
 4. Dr Rhodes Boyson, whom Neil Kinnock called "an educational quack".
- PHS



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PRISONERS OF THEIR PAST

With the bombing of Port Stanley, the isolation of the Argentine invasion force is now complete. Pressure on the beleaguered garrison must be maintained and, if necessary, increased to secure the ultimate demoralisation of the Argentine forces and their departure from the islands.

However, it is not just the isolation of the unfortunate invaders which must now be of concern to Britain. It is the isolation of Argentina itself. We are dealing with a country in a state of crisis, in which the catastrophe, so long whetted on the wind of Argentine propaganda, is now about to blow like a hurricane upon its citizens. This may be a psychological phenomenon, but the sad truth has to be faced in London that it is Great Britain, her Government, her armed forces, indeed her people as a whole who will appear to Argentines — however unjustly — as the cause and instrument of their undoing. We are not the cause; but the psychology of the moment makes it imperative that Great Britain speaks and acts with cool deliberation and great firmness in response to the outburst of such irrational forces in Buenos Aires. It is only by sticking to clearly stated principles and, if necessary, reinforcing our words with decisive action that we can hope to prevail on Argentina to extract some good from the long night which has enveloped it and led to this emergency.

There can thus be no cause for rejoicing at the feat of British arms this weekend. It had to be done; it may have to be done again. Relief — but only relief — can accompany any such unpleasant task successfully accomplished with the minimum loss of life on both sides. In an age of deterrence, the skills of war suffer from a paradox: that their fundamental purpose is to be unused. The swordman's reward thus comes only when he returns his blade — little bloodied — to the scabbard.

In these circumstances, when self-control is an essential weapon in dealing with a body in the throes of a violent upheaval, Mrs Thatcher's invitation to have confidential talks with other party leaders is to be welcomed. Mr Steel and Dr Owen have responded favourably; it would have been good for the country if Mr Foot had done the same.

The tone of voice with which we speak to each other in our deliberations, and, by extension, the tone of voice which we adopt when speaking both to our adversary and to the world at large, will be an increasingly important expression of our quiet but resolute approach to matters which will elsewhere provoke

much shouting and violent eruptions. Argentina is in the grip of uncontrollable desires, fuelled by impossible fantasies forced to the surface by a legacy of terrific tensions in its society going back over many years. We cannot afford to humiliate it. We cannot by our own actions let Argentina escape the hopelessness of its situation, even if it means exposing ourselves to more danger. It is important for British policy to remain constant in its demands for the withdrawal of Argentine forces and magnanimous only after that in its readiness to re-establish friendly relations and a constructive dialogue about the future. Nothing now should be said, or done, to blur the issue or to help the Argentines avoid coming to terms consciously with their real crisis, whose profundity has been obscured by the momentary distraction of the Falklands invasion. Now that the invasion has been ended on them, the crisis can only intensify within their own society; and the junta, in their fear, maybe in their bewilderment, know this, and will postpone that moment of consciousness for as long as they can.

Britain must therefore be ready to extract and then reinforce the good elements of our relationship with Argentina. We have cultural bonds which, at the heart of it, are the only weapons against the unreasonable energy of the mob. In the heat of today's battle, Argentines may be encouraged only to recall the surrender of General Beresford and General Whitelock in the early 1800's. They may be reminded of the blockade of Buenos Aires by a British fleet in 1845. The Argentine personality may not yet, in such an unstructured society and with such a turbulent history, have come to terms with its Spanish inheritance, which many seem to think entitles them to a cultural pre-eminence in Spanish America because the vicereignty over Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay was centred in Buenos Aires for many years, and because the final moment of liberation from Spanish rule was celebrated by all the original provinces meeting in Buenos Aires in 1822.

That may be the dark part of their legacy. But there is a lighter part too, particularly with the British connexion. One of the great heroes of their independence, General José de San Martín, gained his experience fighting with Britain against the French in the Peninsula, and the great period of industrial investment and expansion of the 1880's was achieved mostly with British capital, giving rise to the deep roots and dual loyalties of the Anglo-

Argentine community today.

In looking to the future then, we must hold out some hope for Argentina, not that the invasion can be rewarded because that cannot and should not be done — but that some future good may emerge from contemporary evil. For that to occur there first has to be an Argentine recognition of its own guilt — not to us, not to the United Nations, but to itself. The psychological correction can be made only in consciousness, but, once admitted, it can act as a powerful moral stimulus. So it should be with Argentina, though the guilt of admitting this guilt will almost certainly usher in one more convulsion in its violent history.

Thereafter, Britain should either directly or, if the wounds are still too raw for a direct encounter, with the United Nations, show willingness to live in harmony with Argentina over the Falklands — but on the basis of respect for the law, of legal rights, and of freely negotiated agreements. There are a number of permutations which would not violate these principles in the way the aggression has violated them. Such harmony cannot be contemplated, however, until we know what kind of Argentina we will be dealing with. Who will speak then for Argentina? The security of the Falklanders can only rest with Britain unless and until Argentina presents a more reassuring personality to the world than the one which wrestles with itself today. Then, but only then, can Britain welcome an Argentine leader to the negotiating table with the words "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him."

Until that moment we are left with an unpleasant but necessary task of correction. In terms of Argentina's crisis the present junta may be an improvement on some of its predecessors. But it cannot dissociate itself from them, nor from the intolerable tensions of the recent past under military rule. It has little respect for the law; and depends for its own position purely on force majeure. It may be therefore that the junta only understands the hard language of military strategy. It may find it easier to accept that, and proudly admit defeat, rather than to succumb to a compromise. It may take more notice of this raging fire at sea than of the slow burning fuse of economic sanctions, the ebbing assurances of bankers or the complex niceties of diplomacy. For all these reasons the British Government must continue to stand firm and persist with its declared policies until they have been accomplished.

WAITING FOR SIGNALS FROM WARSAW

The demonstrations in Poland show that the country is still very far from reconciled to martial law. The shock effect is wearing off. Public opinion is reemerging to demand the release of Mr Walesa and the reinstatement of Solidarity. The regime is therefore being confronted more directly than before with a choice between clamping down more tightly or moving faster towards reconciliation.

The West has a role to play in influencing this choice. After martial law was imposed last December it agreed on certain fairly limited sanctions. The only one to cause any significant pain was the denial of further credits to Poland, and this was little more than a confirmation of existing reluctance to pour more money into Poland's tottering economy. The aim was not purely punitive. It was to convey the very practical message that if Poland was to have any chance of getting on its feet and repaying its debts to the West the regime would have to win the support of the people and find a system through which they could have a genuine voice in affairs. It was for this reason, among others, that NATO linked the imposition of sanctions last January with a call for Poland to "end the state of martial law, to release those arrested, and to restore immediately a dialogue with the Church and Solidarity."

The sanctions have certainly had an economic effect. Large sections of manufacturing industry are idle or partly idle for lack of components, materials and spare parts which cannot be bought with-

out western credits. Huge numbers of chickens have been slaughtered for lack of American grain. National income is still dropping.

Politically the results are more obscure. The need for western help must have some influence on the deliberations of the leaders, but they insist that sanctions have made reconciliation more difficult by adding to economic hardship and depressing the economy to a point where economic reforms could not operate. The West Germans also doubt the value of sanctions. They have a huge political and emotional stake in their belated post-war reconciliation with Poland, and they have poured in more food parcels than anyone else. Their attitude must be respected, both for its historical meaning and as an European contribution to peace, but it is also coloured by a more questionable view that the Poles cannot really cope with freedom and that a military government striving gradually for reforms is really the best answer in the circumstances. Any alternative to General Jaruzelski would be worse, they say.

This is a tempting argument. Most people in the West will have a huge fund of goodwill towards the Poles. They do not want to add to Poland's hardships, and they are realistic enough to see that western democracy will not be permitted in the Soviet sphere. They would like to help. But the signals from Warsaw are still unclear. On the one hand there have been moves towards reform. Private agriculture has re-

ceived a much-needed boost, and new laws are being passed to decentralize decision-making in the market into the economic system. There is a limited dialogue with the Church and there have been attempts to talk with Solidarity, though without any sign of success. On the other hand there have been clumsy purges of academics and journalists combined with idiotic and humiliating loyalty tests, all of which indicate an intention of suppressing the sort of free exchange of information and ideas which is necessary if the system is to develop any life of its own. Thousands are still interned and harsh sentences have been passed on union activists. Neo-Stalinists still enjoy influence. Reform seems far from secure.

In these circumstances the West is right to remain cautious. Estimates have been made that Poland needs a hard currency credit of \$1,500m for imports to enable its industry to start earning hard currency again. This is a lot of money to make available to a regime that has still not resolved its internal political differences. The message that the West should convey, therefore, is that while it will not necessarily insist on full implementation of the NATO demands, since these may be unrealistic in the circumstances, it does need a good deal more reassurance about where the Polish regime is heading before it can start trying to nudge its banks or its treasuries into gambling still more money on a Polish recovery.

Benefits pressure in youth scheme

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Sir, It was reported in *The Times* on May 1 that the Government is reluctant that benefits should be paid to young people who refuse to place on the new comprehensive Youth Training Scheme for 16 year old and 17 year old school leavers due to start in September 1983. The proposals for this training scheme are the work of a task group set up by the Manpower Services Commission. It included representatives of the CBI, the TUC, education authorities, youth and voluntary organisations. The recommendations about supplementary benefits and indeed all the recommendations in the report, which has now been accepted by the Manpower Services Commission, were unanimous.

As the representative of voluntary organisations on the group I was especially concerned that the right to benefits should be retained. There are many arguments for this but one that is particularly important is that voluntary organisations sponsor Manpower Services Commission schemes for some of the most disadvantaged and sometimes difficult young people. The withdrawal of the right to benefits will introduce a strong element of compulsion which, in the view of many sponsors, will change the whole nature of the training schemes for young people to the point where they may well be unworkable.

I believe that voluntary organisations throughout the United Kingdom are willing to play their full part in providing many of the extra places that will be required under the new Youth Training Scheme. But they can only do so with the willing consent of young people that consent will be gained by providing attractive and good quality schemes, not by compulsion.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
May 2.

Governing the Church

From Mr W. R. Eyres

Sir, Without wishing to gainsay Canon Andrews' long experience as a priest (letters, April 23) my impression is that the typical Anglican in the City of God is not likely to resort to political manoeuvring since he (or she) respects the authority of the vicar.

The source of dissatisfaction over the introduction of the Alternative Service Book (1980) is that the church authorities have not been able to find a way to have it introduced. As it says in the preface to the ASB, the intention was not to supersede the Book of Common Prayer. However, actions speak louder than words and in many parishes the ASB is now being treated as a replacement. The implication is that the BCP is suitable only for the elderly or dotty, who cannot be expected to adjust to new forms of worship.

When it comes to outright disagreement, churchgoers do not vote — but, alas, with their feet.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD EYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW5.
April 26.

Down by the riverside

From Mr Adrian Stunco

Sir, In February 1981, the Secretary of State for the Environment said: "I want to try to improve the quality of architecture on important sites in London, particularly on the Thames." The statement went on to make a suggestion, previously made by the President of the RIBA, that the embankments of the Thames should be declared an area of outstanding civic importance. I propose, therefore, to consult the GLC and the boroughs concerned about how a policy for the Thames in central London can be worked out and applied within the usual planning framework.

It seems likely, however, that the GLC and the boroughs will be reluctant to work out a new policy, most of the key sites will be committed. As Simon Jenkins pointed out (*The Times*, April 23), a decision on the so-called Green Girdle is imminent. The Secretary of State has already published his decision on the River Wharf site which faces the Tower of London. And, shortly, he will need to reach a decision on the equally controversial Coin Street development.

The reason why these and other major Thames-side schemes excite so much attention is that each involves a key site along the river, the finest assets of the nation's finest assets. Once development is completed the opportunity to reconsider the future of these sites will recur for at least a century. We need, as the Secretary of State himself agreed, an overall approach to these developments rather than, as now seems to be the case, a series of piecemeal decisions.

Is this yet another example of what Mrs Coker (*The Times*, April 23), saw as in your own words, "Mr Heseltine's enthusiastic haste towards objectives not sufficiently clearly conceived?"

Yours sincerely,
ADRIAN STUNCO, President
Metropolitan Planning Officers' Society,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
Tower Hall, Bow Road, E3.
April 27.

Defence policy after the Falklands

From Mr Michael Chichester

Sir, Whatever the final outcome, the long-term strategic lessons of the Falklands crisis should not be those suggested by David Watt (April 30).

By advocating that Britain should continue to give priority in its defence planning to the protection of "north-west Europe" (and most of all these islands) from land attack from the east by conventional and nuclear means, he fails to take account of the fundamental changes in the nature of the threat facing the Western Alliance which has developed during the past decade.

This threat is now global. An offensive by land and air forces towards the Rhine is only one of several strategic options now available to the Soviet Union in its long-term plan to expand its interests worldwide. The "out of area" (the NATO area) element of the Soviet global threat can only be matched by sea power which must include both integral shipborne and also shore-based air components backed by a rapid deployment intervention capability. The despatch of the Task Force to the South Atlantic has been a good example of what the response to out-of-area threats has to be.

Whilst it may be argued that at present the Antarctic is not an area of vital interest to the West, who can say for how long this would have continued to be the case if Argentine aggression had been allowed to succeed and had been followed by Argentine-Soviet collaboration in the area?

It is not proposed that we should "try vainly to restore large global capabilities". But in

the allocation of our limited defence resources first priority should now be given to those maritime and air forces which are flexible and capable not only of defending in conventional war the Eastern Atlantic and Channel and United Kingdom air space, as well as providing reinforcement for the Northern flank, but also of contribution to Allied out-of-area deployments which may become necessary in times of tension to protect vital Western interests.

Mr Watt has failed to grasp that rising defence costs and inevitable budget ceilings now prevent Britain from continuing to give priority to its contribution to the protection of North West Europe from land attack from the east except at a nationally unacceptable price, namely the reduction of the Royal Navy to the size proposed by Mr Watt in the July 1981 Defence Review.

There is no military logic in maintaining one third of our army and a sizeable part of our air force on the continent whilst at the same time risking the destruction of their reinforcements, fuel, and supplies (without which they will be overwhelmed) long before they reach the front-line.

The lesson of the Falklands Islands crisis is that a rearrangement of the priorities given to Britain's strategic role within the Alliance and not just a return to the status quo ante has become even more urgent than it was before the Task Force set sail.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL CHICHESTER,
47c Melbury Road, W14.
May 1.

The war within

From Miss Jennifer Josselyn

Sir, I was glad to see you tackle the momentous subject of justification for war in your aptly titled leader of today, April 24. It is a question that could never be adequately covered in the space available for a leading article, but even in a short space I feel mention should have been made of the central point of the Christian Gospel, which is to do with grace and redemption and not the mere justification of war.

There can surely be, in the ultimate sense, no conditions under which an exception can be made to the commandment "thou shalt not kill." The principle of law is that it always applies whatever the conditions. Speaking of moral men everywhere, Augustine said in *The City of God* "each group pursued its own desires. In such pursuits not everyone, perhaps no one, achieves complete satisfaction, because men have conflicting aims. Hence human society is divided against itself, and one part of it oppresses another when it finds itself the stronger." At the worst the conflict leads to war and the killing of men.

In this state of affairs and in temporal terms, or those of the "city of the world", in which you are, the use of force, which has become relative to the desires

and needs of a particular group, may be legitimate. However, in the "city of God" the absolute law, by that city's nature, must hold, and whatever the apparent justification we give for contravening it in temporal terms, we stand to be judged under that law.

As your leader rightly points out we need to resist injustice even if it takes us to war in the hope of obtaining peace. But the Christian should be under no illusion that this resistance provides his justification for waiving the commandment. The justification for the Christian, if we can call it such, lies in the core of the Gospel in the forgiveness of man in the face of the law through Christ's death and resurrection. When as members of the temporal world we have to choose the lesser of two evils and knowing that we cannot foresee the ultimate result of our actions, as Christians we can only rely on faith in Christ. This is the hope we would take to war. In the end the eternal objective comes from above rather than below.

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER JOSSELYN,
147 High Street,
Wickham Market,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk,
April 24.

The jury system

From Mr Brian Hogan

Sir, It is probably impossible to devise a system foolproof against the miscarriage of justice. But — and hold your breath — might not the risk be somewhat reduced by the abolition of trial by jury? Trial by judge alone (almost invariable in civil cases) involves the judge in stating the facts which he finds proved on the evidence and drawing from them conclusions supported by rational inference. The appellate court is much more free to question his findings of fact and to draw its own inferences.

The appellate court is much less free to do this when faced by the near inscrutable verdict of a jury which does not spell out the premises on which it is based. So the jury's verdict will be supported if there is any available view of the evidence which will support the verdict. The accused can thus never know what was in fact determined by the jury and what inferences, rational or otherwise, were drawn.

Of course trial by jury is one of our sacred cows. But, you know, if we'd long had trial by judge in criminal cases, and I were now to suggest that his reasoned and professional judgment as to facts and inferences should be replaced by the blanket verdict of pretty well any twelve men and women placed in a cramped box and holed up there for days or even weeks at a time you would, rightly think that I had taken leave of my senses.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN HOGAN,
11 Lady Wood Road,
Leeds.

Marco Polo's travels

From Mr R. H. F. Dalton

Sir, The jaundiced view of Marco Polo's achievements coming from the Victoria and Albert Museum (your China Supplement of April 14) is happily shared by the Chinese. In the April 1982 issue of *China Reconstructs* there is an article by Ying Ruocheng, the actor who plays the role of Kublai Khan in the Marco Polo film recently completed in China, which summarises the Travels.

Marco Polo acted as a bridge between the Europe of his day and the Chinese civilization about which Europeans then knew virtually nothing. His *Travels of Marco Polo*, which has enchanted hundreds of millions of readers since it was first written, is more than a great adventure story. It helped break through the shackles on thinking in late medieval Europe and shed a gleam of light

into that relatively dark age. Through his book, Europeans learned for the first time about China's invention of printing, gunpowder and the compass, that black stones which could be used as fuel, and that rich and complex civilizations existed far from Europe.

I think some people should exchange the dust ridden byways of Kensington for the balmy thoroughfares of Kinsai; they would recognize, even after some 700 years, that the genius loci of Hang-Chou could have only been described by somebody who was actually there.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. F. DALTON,
Unit for Commonwealth and Development Studies in Education,
Ring Road North, The University of Birmingham,
PO Box 363,
Birmingham.

Rural water supply

From Mr Griffith Einion Owens

Sir, I have been involved in two instances recently where long established rural properties exist under the constant threat of having their water supply cut off. The first is connected by means of a pipe laid under an adjoining landowner's field. This connection is the subject of a 12 month licence which may be terminated by the landowner at any time.

The second draws its water from a well. This well has been tested recently and found to be contaminated. There is a mains water point some 100 yards from the house, but the owner of the intervening land is under no obligation to allow a water connection to be made through his land.

Both properties have mains electricity and a telephone, with those two authorities being

responsible for the supply to the houses.

In rural areas the mains water supply pipes generally follow the council roads and, where a property is situated some distance from a supply, the householder is often responsible for the intervening water connection to his property.

Surely in this age of such luxuries as microcomputers and satellite television, there should be a statutory right enabling every established dwelling to connect and maintain through intervening land, with a mains supply of water, the most basic and fundamental of all the services, and legislation to this effect is now, in my opinion, long overdue.

Yours faithfully,
GRIFFITH EINION OWENS,
Owens, Gwynedd and Company,
56 High Street,
Llangefni,
Anglesey.

Labour statement on circus animals

From Miss Mary Chipperfield

Sir, So the Labour Party is proposing to make illegal the use of performing wild animals in circuses (report, April 26). So how would I and my fellow trainers, together with our many grooms and other employees earn our living?

We, I suppose, must join the growing army of unemployed existing by the grace of the state. What do we do with all our animals? Shoot them? There would be no room in the zoos, already crowded enough. I do not suppose the RSPCA would wish, or be able, to have any of them in their homes.

It seems very strange to me that socialists here take this attitude and yet in the socialist republics of the Eastern block the circus, including its animal acts, is considered an art form promoted by the state. What is the difference? Perhaps we should not have invested all our own capital in animals and equipment and done it all ourselves.

If circus people in this country treat their animals so badly, why are we not prosecuted under existing laws? Should the Labour Party not consider encouraging circuses to provide more employment, as well as entertainment, rather than seeking to destroy them?

Please do not try to tell me a circus can be a circus without animals. It cannot — as the failure of a recent tented venture with financial support from the RSPCA has amply shown.

Yours faithfully,
MARY CHIPPERFIELD,
Mary Chipperfield Promotions Ltd,
The Pheasantry,
Lingfield,
Warminster, Wiltshire.
April 27.

Utility mark?

From Mr H. R. F. Keating

Sir, Your recent page one notice "Hero's welcome" has nagged at me for days. Not for nothing, I believe, does such common errors have a meaning more significant than might at first be supposed.

I suspect that apostrophes are frequently misused today because we have realized, subconsciously at least, that we no longer serve any useful purpose. We are clever enough with words nowadays to understand phrases employing both the possessive case and omission without these intrusive little aids.

So, Sir, let us abolish the apostrophe. It would be a small reform, but, ever faithfully, would have considerable beneficial effects. But how to achieve it? As a serious proposition? I suggest that *The Times* could declare at some date towards the end of this year that from January 1 next no apostrophe will appear in its pages. The rest of the country, indeed the whole English-speaking world, will sooner or later follow.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. F. KEATING,
35 Northumberland Place, W2.
April 21.

Historic buildings

From Mr Leslie K. Watson

Sir, Mrs Coker's letter (April 23) highlighting something which has been bothering the Royal Institute of British Architects for some time. At the request of the President of R.I.B.A., I was in touch with the Department of the Environment soon after the decision to speed up the listing of buildings was announced; and we offered to help in finding suitable people to do the work.

At a conference held at Beaulieu Abbey on March 26 I asked the Government's representative, Lord Avon, what was the progress, and got a very unhelpful reply.

Another branch of the department was able to act much more quickly in a similar situation to overcome the backlog of town planning appeals by enlisting the help of outside consultants.

I gather the delay is due to interdepartmental haggling. Yours faithfully,
LESLIE K. WATSON,
Silver Birch,
West Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire.
April 27.

Stomach for the fight

From Commander R. A. Wilson

Sir, Further to Frank Johnson's "Secret weapon" of the wardrobe" (April 29) on the lethal qualities of wardrobe victrolas and the possible deterrent effect they might have on the Argentinians, admittedly we do serve up some traditional delicacies such as Babbes' Heads, Yellow Peril and Train Smash which might make them think twice before accepting RN hospitality for their return trip to Argentina.

However in defence of naval catering I would have very much to say that the sailor is a very discriminating customer and would be the Fusser who fails to heed Samuel Pepys's advice that "Englishmen, and more especially seamen, love their bellies above everything else, and therefore it must be remembered in the management of the Navy that to make abatement in any quantity or agreeableness of the victuals, is to discourage and provoke them in the tenderest points and will in the end render them disgusted with the King's service than any other hardship that can be put upon them."

Yours faithfully,
R. A. WILSON,
Naval Catering Adviser,
Ministry of Defence,
Empress State Building, SW6.

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Einstein's Belief 7.05 Maths: Heat Transfer 7.30 The Acropolis of Athens 7.55 Closedown 10.00 Pigeon Street. A five-part programme for the very young (7-10) by and for. For four and five year olds introduced by Stephen Tate (7-10.30) The Remains of the Day. Comedy and cartoons (7-11.00) Film: The Disorderly Orderly (1964) starring Jerry Lewis. A hospital comedy in which Lewis plays a student doctor from whom the patients learn to avoid. 12.15 Cartoons: Droopy's Good Deed 12.30 Bugey Special 12.57 Weather from Michael Fish 1.00 Grandstand introduced by David Coleman. The line-up is: 1.05 and 1.40 International Rallyprint. The Pace Petroleum Rallyprint from Roger Dwyer, Powys; 2.10, 2.40 and 3.10 The coverage of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship; 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 Racing from Haydock; 3.10 International Show Jumping from Hickstead, featuring the Grand Prix class Kerrygold Cup.

4.00 Grandstand continued with Snooker and Show Jumping. 4.50 Final Score. 5.10 Multi-Closedown Music Show 1982 introduced by Noel Edmonds. Highlights from the final series of Swap Shop Viewers' Choice. Among the winners are The Police, Bad Manners and Shakin' Stevens. 6.00 News with Richard Whitmore. 6.10 Cartoons: Bugs Bunny in Lighter than Here. 6.20 Bret Maverick. The West's most famous and sharp becomes involved with a half-breed confidence trickster. 7.05 Triangle. Episode three and Captain Anderson reminds Sarah Hallam that he has the authority to bar her from the ferry. She replies that she has authority to remove him from his job. 7.30 Film: The Big Bus (1976) starring Joseph Bologna and Stockard Channing. A comic send-up of all that is seen in disaster films from Haydock; 3.10 International Show Jumping from Hickstead, featuring the Grand Prix class Kerrygold Cup.

8.55 Mastermind Champions Final. Ten of the previous Mastermind winners have competed for a place in this final. Four of them sit in the famous black chair and face the Magnusson inquisition. 9.35 News with Richard Whitmore. 9.50 Pavarotti in London. The first London concert of the famous Italian tenor. He sings popular arias by Verdi, Puccini, Donizetti and others in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and The Queen Mother at the Royal Albert Hall. He is accompanied by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Kurt Herbert Adler. 10.50 The World of Golf. Peter Allen introduces the first of a seven-part series tracing the development and growth of golf. 11.20 International Show Jumping. Highlights of the Kerrygold Cup from Hickstead. 11.50 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Maths: Area Games 7.05 Avoiding a Catastrophe 7.30 Maths: Across the Curriculum 7.55 Closedown 11.00 Play School. For the under fives introduced by Chloe Ashcroft and Dev Sagoo. The story is The Lonely Silvercar. The Jenny Hawkeford 11.25 International Snooker. Live Coverage of the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. (Further coverage on BBC 1, Grandstand and on BBC 2 at 5.10, 7.30, and 9.45) 1.00 The City at Night. Patrick Moore reports on the United Nations (9) 1.45 Film: Nicholas and Alexandra (1971) starring Michael Jayston and Janet Suzman. A star-studded film about the rise of the Romanovs and the fall of the Romanovs.

4.00 Film: Nicholas and Alexandra continued. 4.45 Discovering Hedgehogs. David Streeter and Rosamond Richardson, in the second of their seven monthly looks at the countryside, examine the activity of hedgehogs in May. 5.10 International Snooker. Further coverage from Sheffield. 5.40 Buck Rogers' Episode five: The Phantom Plane (7). 6.00 Maggie. The final episode and Maggie decides on her future. 6.30 Better Than New. Renovating old furniture. Part three: Finishes and Polish. 6.55 News summary with Richard Whitmore. 7.00 A Family Band. Roy Castle visits the Cummings family of London. 7.30 International Snooker. Among those playing this time are two former World Champions, Alex Higgins and Ray Reardon.

8.50 Russell Harty. Highlights from his last series. Among the times remembered are the final of Tommy Docherty and George Best and the visits to Diana Ross's swimming pool and a North Sea oil rig. 9.45 International Snooker. The final visit of the day to the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, where the first round matches are being played in the Embassy World Professional Championship. The play is introduced by David Vine. 10.15 Newsnight Special. 10.40 Film: Pope le Morte (1937) Starring Jean Gabin. Gabin plays a Parisian jewel thief on the run from the police who takes refuge in the Alps. Ends at 12.15.

ITV 1

9.30 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young; 9.40 Rainbow. Geoffrey Hayes introduces the puppets that teach; 9.55 Film: Sayonara (1957) starring Marlon Brando, Milko Take and Patricia Owens. A sentimental story about an American Air Force Major posted to Japan. His American fiancée follows him but they soon start to bicker. The break becomes final after the Major meets a beautiful Matsuyoshi dancer. 12.15 Racing from Haydock. How twenty cardinals paddled 250 miles down the Marston River in the Himalayas; 1.00 News; 1.05 East. Holiday Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 1.10 Speedway from Swindon; 1.20 and 3.40 Cricket from Lord's; 1.30 and 4.00 Ice Hockey from Sheffield; 2.10 The TV Six; Derek Thompson introduces the 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 races, from Doncaster while Brough Scott is at Kempton for the 2.30, 3.00, and 3.30 events.

4.00 Bank Holiday Sport continued with Ice Hockey from Sheffield; 4.45 Results. 5.00 News. 5.10 Charlie's Angels. The three Californian detectives adopt a variety of disguises as they dig for the truth about the mysterious disappearance of a vineyard owner (7). 6.35 Crossroads. Arthur Brown and his new neighbour are at odds. 7.00 Nature Watch. Julian Pettifer reports on the work done by Brother Adam, an 84-year-old Benedictine, in his search for the perfect bee. 7.30 Coronation Street. Elsie Tanner takes in a new lodger. 8.00 Union Castle. Comedy series about a trade union party and the castle that was bought by the pension fund. 8.30 Film: Murder is Easy (1981) starring Bill Bixby. Leslie-Anne Down, Olivia de Havilland and Helen Hayes. An Agatha Christie mystery about an old lady who is the only one to know that the four recent deaths in her village were not accidents and she believes another murder is in the offing.

9.00 Film: Murder is Easy continued. 10.15 News. 10.45 Jean-Michel Jarre: The China Concerts. A documentary about last year's tour of China by the French exponent of electronic music. They played four concerts in front of a bemused audience who had never before experienced the sounds created by electronic machinery, backed up by an array of laser beams. The sounds were not to my taste but the accompanying look at modern-day China and the archaic film of the old compensates for the noise. 12.15 Barney Miller. Police Captain Miller investigated by several women who say they have been assaulted by a dentist while under an anaesthetic. Starring Hal Linden as Barney Miller. 12.40 Close with Humphrey Lyttelton reading some of his favourite poetry.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 John Snow. 6.30 Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 7.00 Today's News. 7.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 The Week on 4. 8.45 Patrick Campbell's columns. 8.57 Weather and Travel with Continental Travel. 9.00 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 10.00 News. 10.02 Money Box. 10.05 General Maugham. 10.10 The World at One. 10.45 Morning Story. "Strawberries" by John Mortimer. 11.00 News and Travel. 11.03 Down Your View. Brian Johnston visits Hoshim in Northampton. 11.48 Poetry Please. 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.27 It Makes Me Laugh. Clément Freud recalls words, music and people. 12.55 Weather, Travel and Programme News. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.02 Play "London Look You" by Julia Jones. 4.30 In the Family (now series) The first of three programmes in which a notable descendant is reunited by a notable descendant. 4.40 Story Time. "Catalina" by W. Somerset Maugham. Abridged reading in 12 parts (1). 4.55 News Magazine. 5.55 Weather and Programme News. 5.59 News and Continental Travel. 6.00 News. 7.00 The Archers. 7.20 Start the Week. 8.00 The Monday Play "Simon at Midnight" by Bernard Kops.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 105.3kHz/285m or 108.9kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 3 VHF 90.2MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 82.5MHz. Greater London Area MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 154.8kHz/194m. VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Cymru/Wales: 10.00 am-10.15 pm. 10.15 pm-10.30 pm. 10.30 pm-10.45 pm. 10.45 pm-11.00 pm. 11.00 pm-11.15 pm. 11.15 pm-11.30 pm. 11.30 pm-11.45 pm. 11.45 pm-12.00 pm. 12.00 pm-12.15 pm. 12.15 pm-12.30 pm. 12.30 pm-12.45 pm. 12.45 pm-1.00 pm. 1.00 pm-1.15 pm. 1.15 pm-1.30 pm. 1.30 pm-1.45 pm. 1.45 pm-1.60 pm. 1.60 pm-1.75 pm. 1.75 pm-1.90 pm. 1.90 pm-2.05 pm. 2.05 pm-2.20 pm. 2.20 pm-2.35 pm. 2.35 pm-2.50 pm. 2.50 pm-3.05 pm. 3.05 pm-3.20 pm. 3.20 pm-3.35 pm. 3.35 pm-3.50 pm. 3.50 pm-4.05 pm. 4.05 pm-4.20 pm. 4.20 pm-4.35 pm. 4.35 pm-4.50 pm. 4.50 pm-5.05 pm. 5.05 pm-5.20 pm. 5.20 pm-5.35 pm. 5.35 pm-5.50 pm. 5.50 pm-6.05 pm. 6.05 pm-6.20 pm. 6.20 pm-6.35 pm. 6.35 pm-6.50 pm. 6.50 pm-7.05 pm. 7.05 pm-7.20 pm. 7.20 pm-7.35 pm. 7.35 pm-7.50 pm. 7.50 pm-8.05 pm. 8.05 pm-8.20 pm. 8.20 pm-8.35 pm. 8.35 pm-8.50 pm. 8.50 pm-9.05 pm. 9.05 pm-9.20 pm. 9.20 pm-9.35 pm. 9.35 pm-9.50 pm. 9.50 pm-10.05 pm. 10.05 pm-10.20 pm. 10.20 pm-10.35 pm. 10.35 pm-10.50 pm. 10.50 pm-11.05 pm. 11.05 pm-11.20 pm. 11.20 pm-11.35 pm. 11.35 pm-11.50 pm. 11.50 pm-12.05 pm. 12.05 pm-12.20 pm. 12.20 pm-12.35 pm. 12.35 pm-12.50 pm. 12.50 pm-1.00 pm. 1.00 pm-1.15 pm. 1.15 pm-1.30 pm. 1.30 pm-1.45 pm. 1.45 pm-1.60 pm. 1.60 pm-1.75 pm. 1.75 pm-1.90 pm. 1.90 pm-2.05 pm. 2.05 pm-2.20 pm. 2.20 pm-2.35 pm. 2.35 pm-2.50 pm. 2.50 pm-3.05 pm. 3.05 pm-3.20 pm. 3.20 pm-3.35 pm. 3.35 pm-3.50 pm. 3.50 pm-4.05 pm. 4.05 pm-4.20 pm. 4.20 pm-4.35 pm. 4.35 pm-4.50 pm. 4.50 pm-5.05 pm. 5.05 pm-5.20 pm. 5.20 pm-5.35 pm. 5.35 pm-5.50 pm. 5.50 pm-6.05 pm. 6.05 pm-6.20 pm. 6.20 pm-6.35 pm. 6.35 pm-6.50 pm. 6.50 pm-7.05 pm. 7.05 pm-7.20 pm. 7.20 pm-7.35 pm. 7.35 pm-7.50 pm. 7.50 pm-8.05 pm. 8.05 pm-8.20 pm. 8.20 pm-8.35 pm. 8.35 pm-8.50 pm. 8.50 pm-9.05 pm. 9.05 pm-9.20 pm. 9.20 pm-9.35 pm. 9.35 pm-9.50 pm. 9.50 pm-10.05 pm. 10.05 pm-10.20 pm. 10.20 pm-10.35 pm. 10.35 pm-10.50 pm. 10.50 pm-11.05 pm. 11.05 pm-11.20 pm. 11.20 pm-11.35 pm. 11.35 pm-11.50 pm. 11.50 pm-12.05 pm. 12.05 pm-12.20 pm. 12.20 pm-12.35 pm. 12.35 pm-12.50 pm. 12.50 pm-1.00 pm. 1.00 pm-1.15 pm. 1.15 pm-1.30 pm. 1.30 pm-1.45 pm. 1.45 pm-1.60 pm. 1.60 pm-1.75 pm. 1.75 pm-1.90 pm. 1.90 pm-2.05 pm. 2.05 pm-2.20 pm. 2.20 pm-2.35 pm. 2.35 pm-2.50 pm. 2.50 pm-3.05 pm. 3.05 pm-3.20 pm. 3.20 pm-3.35 pm. 3.35 pm-3.50 pm. 3.50 pm-4.05 pm. 4.05 pm-4.20 pm. 4.20 pm-4.35 pm. 4.35 pm-4.50 pm. 4.50 pm-5.05 pm. 5.05 pm-5.20 pm. 5.20 pm-5.35 pm. 5.35 pm-5.50 pm. 5.50 pm-6.05 pm. 6.05 pm-6.20 pm. 6.20 pm-6.35 pm. 6.35 pm-6.50 pm. 6.50 pm-7.05 pm. 7.05 pm-7.20 pm. 7.20 pm-7.35 pm. 7.35 pm-7.50 pm. 7.50 pm-8.05 pm. 8.05 pm-8.20 pm. 8.20 pm-8.35 pm. 8.35 pm-8.50 pm. 8.50 pm-9.05 pm. 9.05 pm-9.20 pm. 9.20 pm-9.35 pm. 9.35 pm-9.50 pm. 9.50 pm-10.05 pm. 10.05 pm-10.20 pm. 10.20 pm-10.35 pm. 10.35 pm-10.50 pm. 10.50 pm-11.05 pm. 11.05 pm-11.20 pm. 11.20 pm-11.35 pm. 11.35 pm-11.50 pm. 11.50 pm-12.05 pm. 12.05 pm-12.20 pm. 12.20 pm-12.35 pm. 12.35 pm-12.50 pm. 12.50 pm-1.00 pm. 1.00 pm-1.15 pm. 1.15 pm-1.30 pm. 1.30 pm-1.45 pm. 1.45 pm-1.60 pm. 1.60 pm-1.75 pm. 1.75 pm-1.90 pm. 1.90 pm-2.05 pm. 2.05 pm-2.20 pm. 2.20 pm-2.35 pm. 2.35 pm-2.50 pm. 2.50 pm-3.05 pm. 3.05 pm-3.20 pm. 3.20 pm-3.35 pm. 3.35 pm-3.50 pm. 3.50 pm-4.05 pm. 4.05 pm-4.20 pm. 4.20 pm-4.35 pm. 4.35 pm-4.50 pm. 4.50 pm-5.05 pm. 5.05 pm-5.20 pm. 5.20 pm-5.35 pm. 5.35 pm-5.50 pm. 5.50 pm-6.05 pm. 6.05 pm-6.20 pm. 6.20 pm-6.35 pm. 6.35 pm-6.50 pm. 6.50 pm-7.05 pm. 7.05 pm-7.20 pm. 7.20 pm-7.35 pm. 7.35 pm-7.50 pm. 7.50 pm-8.05 pm. 8.05 pm-8.20 pm. 8.20 pm-8.35 pm. 8.35 pm-8.50 pm. 8.50 pm-9.05 pm. 9.05 pm-9.20 pm. 9.20 pm-9.35 pm. 9.35 pm-9.50 pm. 9.50 pm-10.05 pm. 10.05 pm-10.20 pm. 10.20 pm-10.35 pm. 10.35 pm-10.50 pm. 10.50 pm-11.05 pm. 11.05 pm-11.20 pm. 11.20 pm-11.35 pm. 11.35 pm-11.50 pm. 11.50 pm-12.05 pm. 12.05 pm-12.20 pm. 12.20 pm-12.35 pm. 12.35 pm-12.50 pm. 12.50 pm-1.00 pm. 1.00 pm-1.15 pm. 1.15 pm-1.30 pm. 1.30 pm-1.45 pm. 1.45 pm-1.60 pm. 1.60 pm-1.75 pm. 1.75 pm-1.90 pm. 1.90 pm-2.05 pm. 2.05 pm-2.20 pm. 2.20 pm-2.35 pm. 2.35 pm-2.50 pm. 2.50 pm-3.05 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